

AS OLD AS THE HILLS.

Interesting Facts in Connection with Mt. Eaton.

FAMOUS TOWN AND FAMOUS MEN.

A Village at Which Eleven Highways Cross and Where There is a Good Hotel, Good Water, a Modern Sampson, Beautiful Belles, and What Not.

Mr. EATON, Nov. 12.—Now that the sidewalks are all paved and the improvements which have been in progress for many months are completed, the town seems a thousand times handsomer and cleaner than before, and the people are more thankful than ever for the many privileges which are theirs.

For it certainly is a great privilege to be able to say that you were once a fellow citizen of the renowned Florian Giauque; and that you were the personal friend of the late Richard Cheyney, who, besides being famous as an orator, physician and minister, was startlingly like Longfellow and Bryant in appearance, and wrote poetry almost as well. It is also a distinction to be a resident of a town into which enter eleven of the finest highways of the state, and whose water is the purest, whose hotel is the best, whose horses are the fastest, whose cows and pumpkins are the largest of the country, and where are to be found the strongest men, the cleverest man, the oldest man, the prettiest girls, the most remarkable town marshal, the best mayor and all the other good and wonderful people and things that the world just now is interested in.

Florian Giauque is one of the most famous attorneys of the United States, and in Ohio what he says about law is law itself. He is now a resident of Cincinnati, and is 58 years of age. After obtaining an honorable discharge from the Union army, at the close of the war, Mr. Giauque entered Kenyon college in 1865, graduating in 1869. He opened an office in Fredericksburg first, but finding the field too limited, went to the various larger Ohio cities, finally settling in Cincinnati, and began to write law books. His edition of the revised statutes is the most popular in use, and "Giauque on Settlements of Decedents' Estates" is a volume that all lawyers have. Among the scores of other works are "Giauque on Laws of Roads, Bridges and Ditches" and trustees' and guardians' manuals. Mr. Giauque is a cousin to Dr. L. E. Monuez, of Massillon.

Richard Cheyney lived in the oldest house in Wayne county, and though he is now deceased, his descendants still occupy the old property, which, however, has been remodeled somewhat. His name is well known in these parts, for he lived here nearly all his life, and on Fourth of July celebrations and similar occasions, not only in this city but in Wooster and elsewhere, he was a frequent speaker. He wrote poetry and prose, preached sermons, and healed the sick. The Cheyneys of today are also a literary people. Miss Carrie Cheyney has written an interesting poem, soon to be published, in which she tells of the exciting ride along the shore of the Brandywine an ancestor of hers made during the Revolution, not long after Paul Revere had distinguished himself, and Levi Cheyney is the author of a number of works and the once popular song, "One Heart is Enough for Me."

It cost the town \$250 to bring to the square the cool, clear, soft water of a spring, east of town, which was never known to become dry. The watering trough often overflows, and near by is the place where the citizens come for daily supply. The water is rich in medicinal properties, and this is to some extent responsible for the extraordinary good state of the Mt. Eaton public health. Not far from the square is the blacksmith shop of John Weisgarber, who once lived in Massillon, and hard by are also the excellent general stores of A. N. Roth and E. F. Graber.

The American hotel is famous, and Landlord and Mrs. R. A. Lucas have made it so. Mr. Lucas is one of those people the sight of whom cheers, and he is accommodating and agreeable, knows how to tell a story, and is more familiar with Mt. Eaton history than any other man. Mrs. Lucas cooks and sets the table, and she does both so well that Massillon and Wooster people seize every opportunity of paying the Lucas hostelry a visit, and citizens of Columbus, Cincinnati and other large cities often come and stay weeks at a time. When Mt. Eaton was the great wheat buying center of Wayne county, the building which has since been converted into a splendid hotel was one of the largest warehouses in this section of the country.

Edward Stover is the local Sampson. He is a stonemason and has had plenty of opportunity to develop himself. His feats of strength have been the talk of the community for years. Once a heavily loaded wagon stalled a team of horses in a bad place in the road, near town. Mr. Stover was on hand, and he soon had them started. That is a story that is still being told at the grocery and to the rising generation gathered about the family hearth.

Henry Augsberger is what they call a handy man hereabouts. He can paint a house or a portrait equally well, he is a good saddler and harness maker, a carriage builder, and he does something at carpentering and blacksmithing. Before Mr. Augsberger's time Peter C. Miller was considered the cleverest man of the

town. He is the oldest now, being 82, and he knows fifty years of Mt. Eaton history.

Nora Stair and Ora Schaffly became young ladies almost before the town knew it, and now the puzzling question as to which is rightfully the belle of the burgh is more frequently discussed than decided. Miss Stair is a teacher of music, and Miss Schaffly is an instructor in the public school.

Mt. Eaton is almost as old as the hill on which it rests, and it has been incorporated for many years. It is governed by a board of trustees, composed of J. J. Schaffly, president and mayor; Dr. Marshall, secretary, and Edward Ruch, treasurer. These are among the best men of the village, and every one admits that the offices which they hold will be theirs as long as they want them. Marshall Wise is a physician with a good practice, but, as an upholder of law and order, last election he accepted the office on the Democratic ticket. He has made one arrest since. The compensation of the mayor and marshal are their fees. Treasurer Ruch gets 2 per cent. of all disbursements, and Secretary Marshall's yearly salary is \$5.

WHAT IT COST THEM.

Amos Mase Says He Spent \$257--70 Only.

CYRUS STONER DROPPED \$273.

Allen Cook of the People's Party Declares That That Organization Spent \$97.85—A Number of Matters Come Up at the Court House.

CANTON, Nov. 12.—Amos B. Mase figures out the cost of his effort to be elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket at \$257.50. Mr. Mase paid the Democratic committee \$200, paid \$22 for printing, car fare \$9.50, livery hire \$6, incidentals \$11.30, and \$9 to some central committee for getting out votes.

Allen Cook, chairman of the People's Party county executive committee, has filed a report with the clerk of courts estimating the expenses of the last election at \$97.85. Mr. Cook says the candidates were not assessed, but \$74.90 were voluntarily contributed to the fund.

The campaign of Cyrus Stoner, Democratic candidate for county treasurer, cost \$273. Mr. Stoner paid an assessment of \$200, disposed of \$20 for incidentals, \$4.25 for cigars, \$5.25 for car fare, \$8.75 for livery hire and the balance for printing.

The following jury was drawn Thursday for the December term of probate court: Arthur Hull, Alliance; C. D. Monnot, Canton; H. C. Diehlmann, Massillon; Jacob Grossman, Washington township; Peter Linder, Nimishillen township; H. Baker, Canton township; Wm. Volkman, Canton; B. F. Mercer, Alliance; H. N. Miller, Plain township; W. C. Kingsworth, Canton; Amos B. Mase, Bethlehem township; Thomas Turnbull, Canton.

J. B. Fierstos has been appointed guardian of Peter Triner, of Perry township. The will of Maria A. Houk, of Lawrence township, has been admitted to probate. In the estate of Elizabeth Morgan, of Alliance, the administrator has been authorized to sell or transfer life insurance policy.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lionel E. Benner and Cecelia T. Grant and Charles W. Phillips and Martha Nelson, of Alliance.

THEATRICAL MAN'S TROUBLE.

Manager Cunningham Has a Hard Time at Dalton.

DALTON, Nov. 12.—"It's the worst frost that a theatrical man ever struck," were the words of Manager DeWitt Cunningham, as he glanced over the array of vacant seats in Race hall Thursday evening. Mr. Cunningham had gone to great expense in bringing his "Darkest America" Company, composed of the Wisdom brothers, Clark Simms, and other Massillon minstrels, to town, to say nothing of the unpleasant drive. There were not enough people in the hall to pay for the light.

The event had been liberally advertised, and nobody blamed Mr. Cunningham when he admitted, before leaving, that his heart had hardened against the theatre goers of eastern Wayne county. Mr. Cunningham said that although it was a great financial blow, his company would survive it.

MORE MINE INSPECTORS.

John Johnson Declares Them to be Necessary.

John Johnson, of North Lawrence, writes a card in which he says:

"The coal miners throughout the state should petition their county representatives, or the legislative body, to enact a law to increase the assistant mine inspectors from seven to ten in number. As I understand it, each mine inspector receives \$1,400 a year salary. Now, instead of seven men receiving this, let ten men give their services and receive \$700 a year. There are many miners in the state, qualified and capable to fill such positions, who do not earn more than a half of \$700 a year by hard labor in the coal mines. If this suggestion would incur any further expense to the state or public, such would be objectionable."

The soothing, healing effects of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is felt almost instantly. There is no other cough medicine that combines many virtues. Sold by all dealers.

THE COST TO COXEY.

He Paid Out \$996.15 for His Campaign.

THAT SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

He Paid George Francis Train \$40 for His Labors—Transportation for His Car Amounted to \$228.10—All Sorts of Interesting News from the County Seat.

CANTON, Nov. 11.—Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, People's party candidate for governor of Ohio, has certified to the county clerk that his campaign expenses aggregate \$996.15. This amount was disposed of, according to Mr. Coxey's statement, as follows: State committee, \$100; transportation for car, \$228.10; help for car, \$115.56; music, \$19; mileage, \$60; C. G. Miller, \$40; George Francis Train, \$40; hotel expenses, \$120; Henry Vincent, \$52.14; express charges, \$14.25; bill posters, \$3; telephone toll, \$6.40; postage, \$8; printing, \$144.70; Cleveland Paper Company, \$15.10.

Patrick Scanlon, Democratic candidate for county commissioner, estimates the cost of his canvass at \$320.50. Mr. Scanlon accounts for \$102.50 as expended for incidentals. He paid the county committee \$130 and the balance was paid for printing.

Beattie Scott escaped from the workhouse, Wednesday, by sawing through the bars of his cell, and leaving the building by way of the basement. William Thackwell, of Ashtabula, occupied the cell with Scott, but refused to leave. He claims that Scott was furnished with a razor, knife and revolver by a woman, supposed to be Rose Harbaugh. Scott and the Harbaugh woman were sent up for a robbery at Canal Fulton and the woman was released on Monday. Scott's sentence would not have expired until January. Thackwell says that he refused to leave because he owns property in Ashtabula and does not want to be a fugitive from justice.

Judge McCarty has taken up the criminal assignment, and yesterday heard the case of Ohio vs. Erwin Tindall, charged with burglary and larceny. Tindall was found guilty, and today Samuel Sylvester is being tried for burglary. The forgery cases against Dominick Tyler have gone over to next week's assignment.

William Seifert has applied for a divorce from Jane Seifert, the petition was filed Wednesday afternoon by lawyer Dan W. Shetter. They were married at Navarre in August, 1893, and Mrs. Seifert, it is alleged, has been absent from her husband's roof for three years. In the second cause for action Mr. Seifert claims his wife was extremely cruel, refusing to care for him when he was sick.

The will of Herman Klorer, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. A final account has been filed by the guardian of Jacob Stuhldecker, of Massillon. The guardian of Anna Hoffman, of Washington township, has filed a final account. Edward H. Waltz has been appointed guardian of William H. Waltz and others, of Osnaburg township. Maggie E. Christman has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Elizabeth Hall, of Canton. A final account has been filed in the estate of Frederick Huber, of Canton. The will of Harvey C. Jackson, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Samuel Grim and Mary Moore, of Alliance; Arthur R. Warstler and Minnie M. Miller, of New Berlin; Jonathan M. Reed and Ida A. Stucker, of Canton.

NEWS FROM NAVARRE.

Many Topics of Real Interest at Hand Today.

NAVARRE, Nov. 12. Dr. D. A. Goshorn, a brother of A. W. Goshorn, of this place, and son-in-law of William Seifert, died last Friday at North Manchester, Ind. He was seventy years of age. Mrs. Rebecca Barcus and daughter Bertha, of Massillon, spent Sunday with D. B. Pocock. Mrs. Wm. Donovan spent Monday in Massillon. Bishop Horstman, of Cleveland, will confirm children at the Catholic church Sunday. Miss Lelia Ricksecker has been visiting in Massillon.

State Senator-elect Williams, of Alliance, was in town Wednesday conferring with H. D. Garver, Alf. Rickard and John Heintzelman in regard to changing upon convening of the Ohio legislature, the local school law, pertaining to the attendance of students, residing outside the district.

At about 11 o'clock last Sunday forenoon, the gas tank located within thirty feet of the Navarre Glass Marble and Specialty Works, from some cause, exploded with terrific force. Slight damage.

COMMANDERY ELECTION.

Sir Knights of Massillon Commandery Choose Officers.

At the Stated Conclave of Massillon Commandery No. 4, K. T. held in the Masonic Temple Nov. 11, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Sir S. Hattery, eminent commander; Sir I. M. Taggart, generalissimo; Sir A. Conrad, captain general; Sir P. P. Kirchhofer, prelate; Sir T. J. Falor, senior warden; Sir John T. Gow, junior warden; Sir Z. T. Baltzly, treasurer; Sir L. L. Nave, recorder; Sir William Stover, standard bearer; Sir F. Strobel, sword bearer; Sir John A. Shoemaker, warden.

Good cooking and heating stoves cheap at C. L. Borway's Second-Hand Store.

BEATTIE SCOTT CAPTURED.

Workhouse Officers Secure Him at Valley Junction.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—Beattie Scott, the convict who escaped from the county workhouse, Tuesday night, was captured by Officers McCort and Ziegler Thursday night at Valley Junction. Scott was in company with Rose Harbaugh, who planned the delivery, and both are now in custody. Word was received by the officers that Scott had been seen at Waynesburg, where his father resides, and they went direct to Valley Junction, expecting the fugitive and his companion to attempt to board a train there. The Harbaugh woman will be severely dealt with.

HERE ARE THEIR NAMES.

Citizens Who Have Just Secured Their Papers.

NOW THEY ALL HAVE VOTES.

The Material Recently Acquired by Stark County for Assimilation by Its Citizenship—Many Applicants Secure the Right of Suffrage in This County.

Since the first day of October, 1897, final naturalization papers have been granted, by the probate judge, to the following persons:

Ludwig Knorzer, Germany. Frederick Affolter, Germany. John Gross, Prussia. Joseph Krayte, Bohemia. Patrick McLaughlin, Ireland. Herman Sanderow, Germany. William Hale, England. Henry Goerke, Germany. John Geisler, Germany. Arnold Kampf, Switzerland. Thomas Dillon, Ireland. Charles Emil Kiesling, Germany. Joseph Arendt, Germany. Frederick J. Emerson, England. William Temple, England. Max Wolff, Germany. Solomon Dreyer, Russia. Emil Krofke, Germany. Mads Gjildesen Nielsen, Denmark. Fred Zumkehr, Switzerland. Alexander Aeshliman, Switzerland. Frank Campbell, Italy. Henry Lehlstner, Germany. Stephen Schneider, Austria. Theodore Kersjes, Germany. Joseph Jarmuschewski, Prussia. Peter Speicher, Germany. John Winkel, Germany. Nicholas Speicher, Germany. Vittoria Lagomarsino, Italy. William Gibson, England. Mathias Schmitz, Germany. Jacob Werbe, Germany. Stephen Pelger, Austria. Frederick Andre, Austria. John Gedder, Austria. William Noot, Wales. Wladislav Brizinsky, Russia. Edward Rakovsky, Germany. John Vielt, Germany. Anton Kroll, Prussia. Herman Neuhauer, Germany. Peter Tressell, Germany. Joseph Blanchard, Germany. Julius Buch, Germany. Frederick Casack, Germany. Alfred Kunz, Switzerland. Anton Schimpf, Germany. George H. George, England. Thomas Bell, Austria. Mathias Hartmann, Germany.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. ANNA B. HUNTINGTON.

The Repository, of Canton, says that Mrs. Anna B. Huntington, an old resident of Canton, died at her residence, corner of South Cleveland avenue and Ninth street, Thursday morning, of paralysis. She had been confined to her bed for the past thirteen weeks and death came as a relief from her sufferings. Mrs. Huntington was born in New Hartford, N. Y., 35 years ago. She was married to G. W. Huntington and had been a widow for the past twenty years.

MRS. M. S. McDOWELL.

The funeral of Mrs. M. S. McDowell, held Wednesday at 10 o'clock, was one of the most largely attended that ever took place in Dalton. Mrs. McDowell is survived by a husband and family. Death occurred Monday night, after a brief illness. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Pope and Haney, and the cause of death was found to have been stomach and kidney trouble, with a complication of other diseases.

MR. CORLI'S ACCIDENT.

He Falls in a Pail, Down a Flight of Stairs, at His Residence.

NAVARRE, Nov. 13. J. M. Corli was taken sick while standing at the head of the stairs at his residence, this morning, and fell fainting to the bottom. He was not badly hurt, but is confined to his home, nevertheless.

The semi-annual convention of the Bethlehem Township Association was held in the United Brethren church on Friday afternoon and evening. It was largely attended, and was in every respect a great success.

CLEAN BASEBALL.

The National League Proposes to Have It Next Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—[By Associated Press]—The National Baseball League has adopted the double umpire system; also a resolution by Brush, of Cincinnati, providing that any player found guilty, after a full hearing, of using foul or indecent language on the field, shall be expelled from the game, and not to be eligible to reinstatement.

HARDY DIVORCE CASE.

A Petition Filed in Court Friday Night.

EXTREME CRUELTY IS CHARGED.

The Plaintiff, Dr. Irene Hardy, Itemizes the Many Valuable Holdings of the Defendant—She Asks the Court for Divorce and Alimony.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—A petition for divorce and alimony was filed Friday evening by Lawyers Johnson and Taylor, of Wooster, the title of which is Irene Hardy vs. Neal Hardy. The plaintiff avers that she and the defendant are physicians, and that during nearly the whole of their married life have been associated together in the practice of medicine and surgery. Mrs. Hardy states that she furnished the defendant \$2,200, which she received from her father's estate, which he invested in real estate in his own name, but afterwards, about 1897, the defendant deeded to her a house and lot in Upper Sandusky, valued at from \$2,500 to \$3,000, which is all the real estate in her possession.

The plaintiff further states that the defendant is the owner of two lots in Chicago, valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, that he has real estate in Hicksville, O., valued at from \$7,000 to \$9,000, upon which is a mortgage lien of \$5,000, owns 113 acres of land in Wayne county valued at about \$6,000, and property in Massillon valued at from \$3,500 to \$4,000, also personal property valued at about \$2,000, and money and valuable credits amounting to \$2,000.

The allegations are that Dr. Hardy for many years has been extremely cruel to his wife, and particularly within the last year, and without just cause or provocation. It is also alleged that Dr. Hardy cursed and taunted the plaintiff, shook his fist in her face, put her out of the office and told her to leave him and their house and go away and be damned, and that he hated her. Mrs. Hardy claims that as the result of her husband's cruelty her health has been impaired, and for her own safety she separated from him about the middle of October, 1897. She asks that she may be divorced from the defendant, protected in the care and maintenance of their adopted daughter, Florence Hardy, and decreed reasonable alimony. Dr. and Mrs. Hardy were married in July, 1873, in Ashland, and for a number of years have resided in Massillon.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

What it Cost Some of Stark County's Candidates.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—John C. Harmony and A. F. Juillard, Democratic candidates for representative, have filed statements of their campaign expenses:

Mr. Harmony puts the cost of his canvass at \$240. He paid the county committee \$50; donated \$15 to the Sunday Chronicle and \$5 to the Alliance Leader; his incidental expenses were \$13.35, and the balance, excepting \$29.80 spent in securing the nomination, was expended for printing and hotel bills.

Mr. Juillard spent less, the aggregate being \$147. Like Mr. Harmony, he paid an assessment of \$50; his incidental expenses were \$20, and printing and hotel bills represent the balance.

The candidate for recorder on the Liberty party ticket has filed his statement. It reads as follows:

I hereby certify: Recorder was the office, my ticket "Liberty."

I ran, but was distanced by Charles A. Dougherty.

My expenses were just 0, my votes just 38.

I still believe in water and I will take it straight.

Yours for liberty, justice and equality. John Evans.

Sylvanus S. Sweitzer, Democratic candidate for election as infirmity director, states that he paid \$50 as an assessment, \$16.25 for cards, livery, hotel, cigars, etc., and \$10 for workers at the polls. This was \$76.25 in all.

THREE HUNDRED PER CENT.

Amount of the Increase in W. & L. E. Traffic.

The statement for the month of October, which has just been completed by Agent Hansen, of the W. & L. E. railway, shows a gain of more than 300 per cent. in the amount of freight shipped from Massillon, compared with the corresponding month last year. In October, 1896, shipments aggregated 1,313.767 pounds, while the total shipments for last month were 4,441,084 pounds. Coal traffic has also increased materially. During the month of October 1,205 cars were billed from the four Massillon mines touching the W. & L. E., the total tonnage being 25,774 tons.

A BRIEF SESSION.

The Board of Education Meets Friday Evening.

The Friday evening session of the board of education was very brief. After the bills had been paid, Superintendent Jones reported that he had collected \$86.25 as tuition from the pupils living beyond the city limits and attending the Massillon schools. Mr. Jones also recommended the purchase of additional chemical apparatus, molding boards to be used in connection with geography, maps for the State street school, and the rebinding of various dictionaries, encyclopedias and other books in use in the schools. The matter was referred to the committee on supplies.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The Getz Case Continues—Sylvester Found Guilty.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—A motion for the continuance of the case of Ohio vs. Policeman T. Getz, of Massillon, was argued before Judge McCarty this morning, and allowed on the grounds that an important witness for the defense was absent from the city. The case will come up for trial Dec. 28.

A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury Friday in the case of Ohio vs. Samuel Sylvester. This morning Judge McCarty sentenced Sylvester to the penitentiary for seven years and the prisoner was immediately taken to Columbus by the sheriff. Sylvester was convicted for attempting to blow open the safe in the office of the Troy laundry at Canton.

Other prisoners sentenced were Ervin Tindall, state reformatory on the charge of burglary and larceny; Harry Perrott, assault and battery, fifteen days and costs; George Corey, assault with intent to rob, twenty days and costs.

A VERY COSTLY BURDEN.

Here Are Facts For Taxpayers to Consider.

THE COUNTY'S TOY WORKHOUSE.

For the Year Ended August 31, 1897, it Cost \$24,584.55 over Operating Expenses—Commissioner Summers Lets in a Little Light on the Subject.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—The county commissioners have defeated some resolutions presented by Commissioner Summers, Messrs. Johnson and Crawford voting no. Before the vote was taken Mr. Johnson reported that Judge George E. Baldwin, who had been asked to state whether he would or would not vote for Jackson Pontius as workhouse superintendent, had declined to commit himself. Judge Baldwin had taken the ground that he would be entirely willing to be called to account for any official act actually committed, but he did not propose to commit himself, or bind himself at the behest of any one, in relation to matters yet unacted upon. In other words, he proposed to remain a free agent, accountable under his oath and the law. The resolutions as presented were as follows:

"Whereas, The operating expenses of the Stark county workhouse from September 1, 1896, to August 31, 1897, under the supervision of Jackson Pontius, have exceeded the receipts by \$24,584.55, and

"Whereas, It has been repeatedly charged by the press of Stark county that there has been and is gross mismanagement and reckless extravagance on the part of the superintendent, and

"Whereas, An annual excess of \$24,584.55 of expenditures over receipts in the operation of said institution is a grievous and wholly unnecessary burden to the taxpayers of Stark county, and

"Whereas, We know there is great unanimity on the part of the people of Stark county that the said Jackson Pontius be removed from his present position as soon as possible, and

"Whereas, The Hon. George E. Baldwin, a trustee of said workhouse, has repeatedly been urged to declare himself against the re-election of the said Jackson Pontius as superintendent of said institution, and

"Whereas, He is reasonably supposed that he does intend to vote to retain the said Jackson Pontius as superintendent for another year and continue the present reckless and altogether unnecessary expenditure of public money,

"Therefore, Be it resolved by the board of commissioners of Stark county that we respectfully yet very earnestly request the resignation of the Hon. George E. Baldwin as a member of the board of trustees of the Stark county workhouse, that we may appoint a man in his stead who will cast his vote against the said Jackson Pontius as superintendent of said institution and vote for a man who will conduct said workhouse in a careful and economical manner and strictly upon business principles."

THE TWINS DID IT.

A Postmaster Who Retains His Job Because of the Children.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—[By Associated Press] Postmaster E. T. Page, of Red Water, Tex., is to retain his office because he is the father of quadruplets and two pairs of twins. He was appointed eleven years ago and was about to be superseded during Gen. Clarkson's term as assistant postmaster general. It was then he pleaded the facts above stated, and he was retained. He now reiterates his plea, accompanying it with photographs of three living members of the quadruplet birth, and of the twins. It has been decided to continue him in office.

Married at Washington.

The following clipping from the Washington Post, announcing the wedding of a former Lawrence young man, will be of interest to Canal Fulton readers: Miss Mary Gertrude Collins, of Tonnallytown, was married on the 1st of November, at St. Ann's Catholic church, to Mr. William M. Gorman, of the naval observatory, the Rev. Father Mallon officiating. The church was beautifully decorated and a large number of friends were present. After a reception at the bride's home the happy couple left for Fulton, O., to visit the groom's relatives.

Good cooking and heating stoves cheap at C. L. Borway's Second-Hand Store.

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Interesting Facts in Connection with Mt. Eaton.

FAMOUS TOWN AND FAMOUS MEN.

A Village at Which Eleven Highways Cross and Where There is a Good Hotel, Good Water, a Modern Sampson, Beautiful Belles, and What Not.

Mr. EATON, Nov. 12.—Now that the sidewalks are all paved and the improvements which have been in progress for many months are completed, the town seems a thousand times handsomer and cleaner than before, and the people are more thankful than ever for the many privileges which are theirs.

For it certainly is a great privilege to be able to say that you were once a fellow citizen of the renowned Florian Giauque; and that you were the personal friend of the late Richard Cheyney, who, besides being famous as an orator, physician and minister, was startlingly like Longfellow and Bryant in appearance, and wrote poetry almost as well. It is also a distinction to be a resident of a town into which enter eleven of the finest highways of the state, and whose water is the purest, whose hotel is the best, whose horses are the fastest, whose cows and pumpkins are the largest of the country, and where are to be found the strongest men, the cleverest man, the oldest man, the prettiest girls, the most remarkable town marshal, the best mayor and all the other good and wonderful people and things that the world just now is interested in.

Florian Giauque is one of the most famous attorneys of the United States, and in Ohio what he says about law is law itself. He is now a resident of Cincinnati, and is 58 years of age. After obtaining an honorable discharge from the Union army, at the close of the war, Mr. Giauque entered Kenyon college in 1865, graduating in 1869. He opened an office in Fredericksburg first, but finding the field too limited, went to the various larger Ohio cities, finally settling in Cincinnati, and began to write law books. His edition of the revised statutes is the most popular in use, and "Giauque on Settlements of Decedents' Estates" is a volume that all lawyers have. Among the scores of other works are "Giauque on Laws of Roads, Bridges and Ditches" and trustees' and guardians' manuals. Mr. Giauque is a cousin to Dr. L. E. Menuez, of Massillon.

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The American hotel is famous, and Landlord and Mrs. R. A. Lucas have made it so. Mr. Lucas is one of those people the sight of whom cheers, and he is accommodating and agreeable, knows how to tell a story, and is more familiar with Mt. Eaton history than any other man. Mrs. Lucas cooks and sets the table, and she does both so well that Massillon and Wooster people seize every opportunity of paying the Lucas hospitality a visit, and citizens of Columbus, Cincinnati and other large cities often come and stay weeks at a time. When Mt. Eaton was the great wheat buying center of Wayne county, the building which has since been converted into a splendid hotel was one of the largest warehouses in this section of the country.

Edward Stover is the local Sampson. He is a stonemason and has had plenty of opportunity to develop himself. His feats of strength have been the talk of the community for years. Once a heavily loaded wagon stalled a team of horses in a bad place in the road, near town. Mr. Stover was on hand, and he soon had them started. That is a story that is still being told at the grocery and to the rising generation gathered about the family hearth.

Henry Augsberger is what they call a handy man hereabouts. He can paint a house or a portrait equally well, he is a good saddler and harness maker, a carriage builder, and he does something at carpentering and blacksmithing. Before Mr. Augsberger's time Peter C. Miller was considered the cleverest man of the

town. He is the oldest now, being 82, and he knows fifty years of Mt. Eaton history.

Nora Stair and Ora Schlafly became young ladies almost before the town knew it, and now the puzzling question as to which is rightfully the belle of the burgh is more frequently discussed than decided. Miss Stair is a teacher of music, and Miss Schlafly is an instructor in the public school.

Mt. Eaton is almost as old as the hill on which it rests, and it has been incorporated for many years. It is governed by a board of trustees, composed of J. J. Schlafly, president and mayor; Dr. Marshall, secretary, and Edward Ruch, treasurer. These are among the best men of the village, and every one admits that the offices which they hold will be theirs as long as they want them. Marshal Wise is a physician with a good practice, but, as an upholder of law and order, last election he accepted the office on the Democratic ticket. He has made one arrest since. The compensation of the mayor and marshal are their fees. Treasurer Ruch gets 2 per cent. of all disbursements, and Secretary Marshall's yearly salary is \$5.

WHAT IT COST THEM.

Amos Mase Says He Spent \$257.70 Only.

CYRUS STONER DROPPED \$273.

Allen Cook of the Peoples' Party Declares That That Organization Spent \$97.85—A Number of Matters Come Up at the Court House.

CANTON, Nov. 12.—Amos B. Mase figures out the cost of his effort to be elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket at \$257.70. Mr. Mase paid the Democratic committee \$200, paid \$22 for printing, car fare \$9.50, livery hire \$6, incidentals \$11.20, and \$9 to some central committee for getting out votes.

Allen Cook, chairman of the People's Party county executive committee, has filed a report with the clerk of courts estimating the expenses of the last election at \$97.85. Mr. Cook says the candidates were not assessed, but \$74.90 were voluntarily contributed to the fund.

The campaign of Cyrus Stoner, Democratic candidate for county treasurer, cost \$273. Mr. Stoner paid an assessment of \$200, disposed of \$20 for incidentals, \$8.25 for cigars, \$5.25 for car fare, \$8.75 for livery hire and the balance for printing.

The following jury was drawn Thursday for the December term of probate court: Arthur Hull, Alliance; C. D. Mounot, Canton; H. C. Diehlmann, Massillon; Jacob Grossman, Washington township; Peter Linder, Nimishillen township; H. Baker, Canton township; Wm. Volkman, Canton; B. F. Mercer, Alliance; H. N. Miller, Plain township; W. C. Kingsworth, Canton; Amos B. Mase, Bethlehem township; Thomas Turbul, Canton.

J. B. Fierstos has been appointed guardian of Peter Triner, of Perry township. The will of Maria A. Houk, of Lawrence township, has been admitted to probate. In the estate of Elizabeth Morgan, of Alliance, the administrator has been authorized to sell or transfer life insurance policy.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lionel E. Benner and Cecelia T. Grant, and Charles W. Phillips and Martha Nelson, of Alliance.

THEATRICAL MAN'S TROUBLE.

Manager Cunningham Has a Hard Time at Dalton.

DALTON, Nov. 12.—"It's the worst frost that a theatrical man ever struck," were the words of Manager DeWitt Cunningham, as he glanced over the array of vacant seats in Race hall Thursday evening. Mr. Cunningham had gone to great expense in bringing his "Darkest America" Company, composed of the Wisdom brothers, Clark Simms, and other Massillon minstrels, to town, to say nothing of the unpleasant drive. There were not enough people in the hall to pay for the light.

The event had been liberally advertised, and nobody blamed Mr. Cunningham when he admitted, before leaving, that his heart had hardened against the theatre goers of eastern Wayne county. Mr. Cunningham said that although it was a great financial blow, his company would survive it.

MORE MINE INSPECTORS.

John Johnson Declares Them to be Necessary.

John Johnson, of North Lawrence, writes a card in which he says:

"The coal miners throughout the state should petition their county representatives, or the legislative body, to enact a law to increase the assistant mine inspectors from seven to ten in number. As I understand it, each mine inspector receives \$1,400 a year salary. Now, instead of seven men receiving this, let ten men give their services and receive \$700 a year. There are many miners in the state, qualified and capable to fill such positions, who do not earn more than a half of \$700 a year by hard labor in the coal mines. If this suggestion would incur any further expense to the state or public, such would be objectionable."

The soothing, healing effects of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is felt almost instantly. There is no other cough medicine that combines so many virtues. Sold by all dealers.

THE COST TO COXEY.

He Paid Out \$996.15 for His Campaign.

THAT SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

He Paid George Francis Train \$40 for His Labors—Transportation for His Car Amounted to \$228.10—All Sorts of Interesting News from the County Seat.

CANTON, Nov. 11.—Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, People's party candidate for governor of Ohio, has certified to the county clerk that his campaign expenses aggregate \$996.15. This amount was disposed of, according to Mr. Coxey's statement, as follows: State committee, \$100; transportation for car, \$228.10; help for car, \$115.50; music, \$19; mileage, \$60; C. G. Miller, \$40; George Francis Train, \$40; hotel expenses, \$120; Henry Vincent, \$82.14; express charges, \$14.25; bill posters, \$3; telephone toll, \$6.40; postage, \$8; printing, \$14.70; Cleveland Paper Company, \$15.10.

Patrick Scanlon, Democratic candidate for county commissioner, estimates the cost of his canvass at \$320.50. Mr. Scanlon accounts for \$102.50 as expended for incidentals. He paid the county committee \$130 and the balance was paid for printing.

Beattie Scott escaped from the workhouse, Wednesday, by sawing through the bars of his cell, and leaving the building by way of the basement. William Thackwell, of Ashtabula, occupied the cell with Scott, but refused to leave. He claims that Scott was furnished with a razor, knife and revolver by a woman, supposed to be Rose Harbaugh. Scott and the Harbaugh woman were sent up for a robbery at Canal Fulton and the woman was released on Monday. Scott's sentence would not have expired until January. Thackwell says that he refused to leave because he owns property in Ashtabula and does not want to be a fugitive from justice.

Judge McCarty has taken up the criminal assignment, and yesterday heard the case of Ohio vs. Erwin Tindall, charged with burglary and larceny. Tindall was found guilty, and today Samuel Sylvester is being tried for burglary. The forgery cases against Dominick Tyler have gone over to next week's assignment.

William Seifert has applied for a divorce from Jane Seifert, the petition was filed Wednesday afternoon by Lawyer Dan W. Shetter. They were married at Navarre in August, 1893, and Mrs. Seifert, it is alleged, has been absent from her husband's roof for three years. In the second cause for action Mr. Seifert claims his wife was extremely cruel, refusing to care for him when he was sick.

The will of Herman Klorer, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. A final account has been filed by the guardian of Jacob Stuhldreher, of Massillon. The guardian of Anna Holtman, of Washington township, has filed a final account. Edward H. Waltz has been appointed guardian of William H. Waltz and others, of Oshtaburg township. Maggie E. Christman has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Elizabeth Hall, of Canton. A final account has been filed in the estate of Frederick Huber, of Canton. The will of Harvey C. Jackson, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Samuel Grim and Mary Moore, of Alliance; Arthur R. Warster and Minnie M. Miller, of New Berlin; Jonathan M. Reed and Ida A. Stueker, of Canton.

NEWS FROM NAVARRE.

Many Topics of Real Interest at Hand Today.

NAVARRE, Nov. 12. Dr. D. A. Goshorn, a brother of A. W. Goshorn, of this place, and son-in-law of William Saffert, died last Friday at North Manchester, Ind. He was seventy years of age. Mrs. Rebecca Barcus and daughter Bertha, of Massillon, spent Sunday with D. B. Pocock. Mrs. Wm. Donovan spent Monday in Massillon. Bishop Horstman, of Cleveland, will confirm children at the Catholic church Sunday. Miss Lelia Ricksecker has been visiting in Massillon.

State Senator-elect Williams, of Alliance, was in town Wednesday conferring with H. D. Garver, Alf. Rickard and John Heintzleman in regard to changing upon convening of the Ohio legislature, the local school law, pertaining to the attendance of students, residing outside the district.

At about 11 o'clock last Sunday forenoon, the gas tank located within thirty feet of the Navarre Glass Marble and Specialty Works, from some cause, exploded with terrific force. Slight damage.

COMMANDERY ELECTION.

Sir Knights of Massillon Commandery Choose Officers.

At the Stated Conclave of Massillon Commandery No. 4, K. T. held in the Masonic Temple Nov. 11, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Sir S. Hattery, eminent commander; Sir I. M. Taggart, generalissimo; Sir S. A. Conrad, captain general; Sir P. A. Kirchhofer, prelate; Sir T. J. Falor, senior warden; Sir John T. Gow, junior warden; Sir Z. T. Baltzy, treasurer; Sir L. L. Nave, recorder; Sir William Stover, standard bearer; Sir F. Strobel, sword bearer; Sir John A. Shoemaker, warden.

Good cooking and heating stoves cheap at C. L. Borway's Second-Hand Store.

BEATTIE SCOTT CAPTURED.

Workhouse Officers Secure Him at Valley Junction.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—Beattie Scott, the convict who escaped from the county workhouse, Tuesday night, was captured by Officers McCort and Ziegler Thursday night at Valley Junction. Scott was in company with Rose Harbaugh, who planned the delivery, and both are now in custody. Word was received by the officers that Scott had been seen at Waynesburg, where his father resides, and they went direct to Valley Junction, expecting the fugitive and his companion to attempt to board a train there. The Harbaugh woman will be severely dealt with.

HERE ARE THEIR NAMES.

Citizens Who Have Just Secured Their Papers.

NOW THEY ALL HAVE VOTES.

The Material Recently Acquired by Stark County for Assimilation by Its Citizenship—Many Applicants Secure the Right of Suffrage in This County.

Since the first day of October, 1897, final naturalization papers have been granted, by the probate judge, to the following persons:

Ludwig Knorzer, Germany. Frederick Afelter, Germany. John Gross, Prussia. Joseph Kravie, Bohemia. Patrick McLaughlin, Ireland. Herman Sanderow, Germany. William Hale, England. Henry Goerke, Germany. John Geisler, Germany. Arnold Kampf, Switzerland. Thomas Dillon, Ireland. Charles Emil Kiesling, Germany. Joseph Arendt, Germany. Frederick J. Emerson, England. William Temple, England. Max Wolff, Germany. Solomon Dreyer, Russia. Emil Krofke, Germany. Mads Gjidesen Nielsen, Denmark. Fred Zumkehr, Switzerland. Alexander Aeshliman, Switzerland. Frank Campbell, Italy. Henry Lehlteiter, Germany. Stephen Schneider, Austria. Theodore Kersjes, Germany. Joseph Jarmuschewski, Prussia. Peter Speicher, Germany. John Winkel, Germany. Nicholas Speicher, Germany. Vittoria Lagomarsino, Italy. William Gibson, England. Mathias Schmitz, Germany. Jacob Werbe, Germany. Stephen Pelzer, Austria. Frederick Andre, Austria. John Gedderd, Austria. William Noot, Wales. Wladislav Brizinsky, Russia. Edward Rakovsky, Germany. John Viett, Germany. Anton Kroll, Prussia. Herman Neuhauer, Germany. Peter Tresselt, Germany. Joseph Blanchard, Germany. Julius Buch, Germany. Frederick Casack, Germany. Alfred Kunz, Switzerland. Anton Schimpf, Germany. George H. George, England. Thomas Bell, Austria. Mathias Hartmann, Germany.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. ANNA B. HUNTINGTON.

The Repository, of Canton, says that Mrs. Anna B. Huntington, an old resident of Canton, died at her residence, corner of South Cleveland avenue and Ninth street, Thursday morning, of paralysis. She had been confined to her bed for the past thirteen weeks and death came as a relief from her sufferings. Mrs. Huntington was born in New Hartford, N. Y., 35 years ago. She was married to G. W. Huntington and had been a widow for the past twenty years.

MRS. M. S. McDOWELL.

The funeral of Mrs. M. S. McDowell, held Wednesday at 10 o'clock, was one of the most largely attended that ever took place in Dalton. Mrs. McDowell is survived by a husband and family. Death occurred Monday night, after a brief illness. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Pope and Haney, and the cause of death was found to have been stomach and kidney trouble, with a complication of other diseases.

MR. CORL'S ACCIDENT.

He Falls in a Faint, Down a Flight of Stairs at his Residence.

NAVARRE, Nov. 13. J. M. Corl was taken sick while standing at the head of the stairs at his residence, this morning, and fell fainting to the bottom. He was not badly hurt, but is confined to his home, nevertheless.

The semi-annual convention of the Bethlehem Township Association was held in the United Brethren church on Friday afternoon and evening. It was largely attended, and was in every respect a great success.

CLEAN BASEBALL.

The National League Proposes to Have It Next Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—[By Associated Press]—The National Baseball League has adopted the double umpire system; also a resolution by Brush, of Cincinnati, providing that any player found guilty, after a full hearing, of using foul or indecent language on the field, shall be expelled from the game, and not to be eligible to reinstatement.

HARDY DIVORCE CASE.

A Petition Filed in Court Friday Night.

EXTREME CRUELTY IS CHARGED.

The Plaintiff, Dr. Irene Hardy, Itemizes the Many Valuable Holdings of the Defendant—She Asks the Court for Divorce and Alimony.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—A petition for divorce and alimony was filed Friday evening by Lawyers Johnson and Taylor, of Wooster, the title of which is Irene Hardy vs. Neal Hardy. The plaintiff avers that she and the defendant are physicians, and that during nearly the whole of their married life have been associated together in the practice of medicine and surgery. Mrs. Hardy states that she furnished the defendant \$2,200, which she received from her father's estate, which he invested in real estate in his own name, but afterwards, about 1897, the defendant decided to her a house and lot in Upper Sandusky, valued at from \$2,500 to \$3,000, which is all the real estate in her possession.

The plaintiff further states that the defendant is the owner of two lots in Chicago, valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, that he has real estate in Hicksville, O., valued at from \$7,000 to \$9,000, upon which is a mortgage lien of \$5,000, owns 113 acres of land in Wayne county valued at about \$6,000, and property in Massillon valued at from \$3,500 to \$4,000, also personal property valued at about \$2,000, and money and valuable credits amounting to \$2,000.

The allegations are that Dr. Hardy for many years has been extremely cruel to his wife, and particularly within the last year, and without just cause or provocation. It is also alleged that Dr. Hardy cursed and taunted the plaintiff, shook his fist in her face, put her out of the office and told her to leave him and their house and go away and be damned, and that he hated her. Mrs. Hardy claims that as the result of her husband's cruelty her health has been impaired, and for her own safety she separated from him about the middle of October, 1897. She asks that she may be divorced from the defendant, protected in the care and maintenance of their adopted daughter, Florence Hardy, and decreed reasonable alimony. Dr. and Mrs. Hardy were married in July, 1873, in Ashland, and for a number of years have resided in Massillon.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

What It Cost Some of Stark County's Candidates.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—John C. Harmony and A. F. Juillard, Democratic candidates for representative, have filed statements of their campaign expenses:

Mr. Harmony puts the cost of his canvass at \$240. He paid the county committee \$50; donated \$15 to the Sunday Chronicle and \$5 to the Alliance Leader; his incidental expenses were \$42.35, and the balance, excepting \$29.80 spent in securing the nomination, was expended for printing and hotel bills.

Mr. Juillard spent less, the aggregate being \$17. Like Mr. Harmony, he paid an assessment of \$50; his incidental expenses were \$20, and printing and hotel bills represent the balance.

The candidate for recorder on the Liberty party ticket has filed his statement. It reads as follows:

I hereby certify.

Recorder was the office, my ticket "Liberty."

I ran, but was distanced by Charles A. Dougherty.

My expenses were just 0, my votes just 38.

I still believe in water and I will take it straight.

Yours for liberty, justice and equality.

John Evans.

Sylvanus S. Sweitzer, Democratic candidate for election as infirmity director, states that he paid \$50 as an assessment, \$16.25 for cards, livery, hotel, cigars, etc., and \$10 for workers at the polls. This was \$76.25 in all.

THREE HUNDRED PER CENT.

Amount of the Increase in W. & L. E. Traffic.

The statement for the month of October, which has just been completed by Agent Hansen, of the W. & L. E. railway, shows a gain of more than 300 per cent. in the amount of freight shipped from Massillon, compared with the corresponding month last year. In October, 1896, shipments aggregated 1,313.767 pounds, while the total shipments for last month were 4,411,084 pounds. Coal traffic has also increased materially. During the month of October 1,208 cars were billed from the four Massillon mines touching the W. & L. E., the total tonnage being 35,774 tons.

A BRIEF SESSION.

The Board of Education Meets Friday Evening.

The Friday evening session of the board of education was very brief. After the bills had been paid, Superintendent Jones reported that he had collected \$86.25 as tuition from the pupils living beyond the city limits and attending the Massillon schools. Mr. Jones also recommended the purchase of additional chemical apparatus, molding boards to be used in connection with geography, maps for the State street school, and the rebinding of various dictionaries, encyclopedias and other books in use in the schools. The matter was referred to the committee on supplies.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The Getz Case Continues—Sylvester Found Guilty.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—A motion for the continuance of the case of Ohio vs. Policeman T. Getz, of Massillon, was argued before Judge McCarty this morning, and allowed on the grounds that an important witness for the defense was absent from the city. The case will come up for trial Dec. 28.

A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury Friday in the case of Ohio vs. Samuel Sylvester. This morning Judge McCarty sentenced Sylvester to the penitentiary for seven years and the prisoner was immediately taken to Columbus by the sheriff. Sylvester was convicted for attempting to blow open the safe in the office of the Troy laundry at Canton.

Other prisoners sentenced were Ervin Tindall, state reformatory on the charge of burglary and larceny; Harry Perrott, assault and battery, fifteen days and costs; George Corey, assault with intent to rob, twenty days and costs.

A VERY COSTLY BURDEN.

Here Are Facts For Taxpayers to Consider.

THE COUNTY'S TOY WORKHOUSE.

For the Year Ended August 31, 1897, it Cost \$24,584.55 over Operating Expenses—Commissioner Summers Lets in a Little Light on the Subject.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—The county commissioners have defeated some resolutions presented by Commissioner Summers, Messrs. Johnson and Crawford voting no. Before the vote was taken Mr. Johnson reported that Judge George E. Baldwin, who had been asked to state whether he would or would not vote for Jackson Pontius as workhouse superintendent, had declined to commit himself. Judge Baldwin had taken the ground that he would be entirely willing to be called to account for any official act actually committed, but he did not propose to commit himself, or bind himself at the behest of any one, in relation to matters yet unacted upon. In other words, he proposed to remain a free agent, accountable under his oath and the law. The resolutions as presented were as follows:

"Whereas, The operating expenses of the Stark county workhouse from September 1, 1896, to August 31, 1897, under the supervision of Jackson Pontius, have exceeded the receipts by \$24,584.55, and

"Whereas, It has been repeatedly charged by the press of Stark county that there has been and is gross mismanagement and reckless extravagance on the part of the superintendent, and

"Whereas, An annual excess of \$24,584.55 of expenditures over receipts in the operation of said institution is a grievous and wholly unnecessary burden to the taxpayers of Stark county, and

"Whereas, We know there is great unanimity on the part of the people of Stark county that the said Jackson Pontius be removed from his present position as soon as possible, and

"Whereas, The Hon. George E. Baldwin, a trustee of said workhouse, has repeatedly been urged to declare himself against the re-election of the said Jackson Pontius as superintendent of said institution, and

"Whereas, The Hon. George E. Baldwin has invariably refused to do so, and

"Whereas, It is reasonable to suppose that he does intend to vote to retain the said Jackson Pontius as superintendent for another year and continue the present reckless and altogether unnecessary expenditure of public money,

"Therefore, Be it resolved by the board of commissioners of Stark county, that we respectfully yet very earnestly request the resignation of the Hon. George E. Baldwin as a member of the board of trustees of the Stark county workhouse, that we may appoint a man in his stead who will cast his vote against the said Jackson Pontius as superintendent of said institution and vote for a man who will conduct said workhouse in a careful and economical manner and strictly upon business principles."

THE TWINS DID IT.

A Postmaster Who Retains His Job Because of the Children.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—[By Associated Press]—Postmaster E. T. Page, of Red Water, Tex., is to retain his office because he is the father of quadruplets and two pairs of twins. He was appointed eleven years ago, and was about to be superseded during Gen. Clarkson's term as assistant postmaster general. It was then he pleaded the facts above stated and he was retained. He now reiterates his plea, accompanying it with photographs of three living members of the quadruplet birth, and of the twins. It has been decided to continue him in office.

Married at Washington.

The following clipping from the Washington Post, announcing the wedding of a former Lawrence young man, will be of interest to Canal Fulton readers. Miss Mary Gertrude Collins, of Tennytown, was married on the 1st of November, at St. Ann's Catholic church, to Mr. William M. Gorman, of the naval observatory, the Rev. Father Mallon officiating. The church was beautifully decorated and a large number of friends were present. After a reception at the bride's home the happy couple left for Fulton, O., to visit the groom's relatives.

Good cooking and heating stoves cheap at C. L. Borway's Second-Hand Store.

Brother John C. Harmony, Mr. John R. McLean's late candidate for representative, announces: "I feel that I am a victor, even in defeat." Mr. Harmony is to be congratulated on his buoyant disposition in the face of the facts. The facts seem to be that Mr. Harmony was short about 131 votes of enough to constitute a victory. Still he is a good man and only made the mistake of getting on the wrong ticket.

What an amusing youth John A. Logan is, to be sure. First he changed his name to secure the benefit of his father's reputation then he became known as the wearer of his father's military medals and decorations at the Russian coronation. Next he wanted to fight a duel with Gen. McCook for making fun of him. After that he appeared at the White House with an appeal for office because of his parentage. Now he is justly celebrated as the manager of the Chicago horse show, which he sprinkled with cognate not to mention other things, at the expense of the horse show.

Mr. Allen O. Myers, a purchasable commodity, according to his own account, is after Mr. John R. Malloy. Mr. Myers is an ostensible Democrat. Mr. Malloy is a Republican candidate for clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. During the campaign Mr. Malloy picked Mr. Myers's bubble in several places, and now the latter is after vengeance. He proposes to unhorse Mr. Malloy. As the Ohio House is a Republican body, as Mr. Malloy is a Republican, and Mr. Myers is a Democrat, whom even Democrats have to touch with tongs, there ought to be only one outcome of such a contest.

The attitude of County Commissioner Summers in the workhouse muddle is bound to command the respect of the taxpayers. The Independent does not really think Mr. Summers has hit upon the very best way of effecting a reform, since a demand that a workhouse trustee shape his future course according to a fixed rule, would make him a mere automaton in the hands of the creating power. It does agree with Mr. Summers who says in his resolutions: "An annual excess of \$21,584.55 of expenditures over receipts in the operation of said institution is a wholly unnecessary burden. The way to relieve the people of that burden and of Mr. Pontius, too, is to close the institution, perhaps not permanently, but certainly for five years. The county commissioners can do nothing better than to simply lock the workhouse doors."

OHIO'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official count of the vote of Ohio was at last completed. The total vote was 554,813. The candidates for governor stand in the following order:

Hastinell, R.	129,885
Chapman, D.	101,750
Holliday, Pro.	7,550
Coxey, Pop.	6,275
Decker, Nat. Dem.	1,661
Watkins, Soc. L.	1,009
Lewis, Negro P.	483
Richardson, L.	3,157

Governor Bushnell's pluralities were 33,819, and Mr. Chapman's, 31,684, leaving Bushnell's net plurality, 25,135. Bushnell's clear majority over all is 4,927.

Mr. Coxey's vote is very much less than it was two years ago. His greatest strength was in Tuscarawas county where he received 526 votes. Stark county gave him 238. Every county gave him some votes, Ottawa being at the head of the list with three to his credit. The Socialist Labor party gathered up 1,611 votes in Cuyahoga county and 505 in Stark, these two being its greatest strongholds. The Negro Protective party, which was organized as a Democratic side show, to take the colored vote away from Bushnell on account of the Urbana lynching was a failure. In Champaign county, of which Urbana is the county seat, just four Negro Protective ballots were cast, and in no county did it receive a hundred votes.

THE CANADIAN PROGRAMME.

The purposes of Sir Wilfred Laurier, prime minister of Canada, in visiting Washington at this time, are agitating the British mind. Sir Wilfred is an admirer of the President. Those who visited Mr. McKinley in Canton will recall that in his library there hung a photograph sent to him by the Canadian who is now at the capital. The Canadian minister knows that the prosperity of his country depends upon its relations with our own. This is the Canadian market, here the Canadian railways pick up their freight, and it is no wonder that our northern neighbors worried greatly when the Dingley law came along, and so increased the customs duties that Canadian products are virtually

ruled out of our markets. Mr. Laurier is now among us hoping to arrange a reciprocity treaty, whereby, for trading purposes, it will be as though no boundary separated the two countries. Mr. Curtis, in the Chicago Record, picks up the matter, and what here follows is from his dispatch on the subject:

"There are several important questions pending, the controversy over the seals in the Pacific and the codfish and mackerel on the Atlantic coast, the right of American miners in the Klondike, the tolls charged American vessels in Canadian canals and the bonded privilege for Canadian railroads. These questions have been pending for many years, and when Sir Charles Tupper came down here eight years ago to secure a reciprocity treaty, Mr. Blaine suggested that they better put them all in the same pot and settle the whole business together. Sir Charles Tupper declined that invitation, but Mr. Laurier is prepared to accept it, and will make any reasonable concession to secure a market for the Canadian farmers. He will agree to anything the United States may ask concerning the seals; he will open the harbors of Canada to American fishermen; he will reduce the tolls on international traffic by the Canadian canals, and he will reduce the rates of duty imposed upon American merchandise to any figure we may name, provided that the United States will give Canada the benefit of the reciprocity section in the Dingley law and permit the Canadian railroads to enjoy the bonded privilege without interference."

Under the constitution of Canada the prime minister is deprived of the treaty-making power. All foreign relations of the dominion must be conducted through the home government, and therefore Mr. Laurier has no right to approach our government on these subjects directly. He can only do so through the British ambassador, and the latter gentleman cares more for the interests of Great Britain than for the interests of Canada. Whatever concessions Canada makes in favor of the United States are to the injury of England. Every dollar that is spent for American merchandise reduces the total of the British trade. The two countries come into close competition in all lines of manufactured goods, wearing apparel, machinery, hardware and everything except food.

"As a matter of fact, Sir Julian Pauncefote will not do anything to damage British trade, but he will stand by Mr. Chamberlain and the rest of the British ministry in resisting any discriminations that Canada may offer in favor of American goods. Mr. Laurier understands that if he obtains any concessions from this country he will be compelled to offer our manufacturers even better rates than are given to the Englishmen, and he is perfectly willing to do so, provided he can secure for Canadian products the benefit of the 20 per cent reciprocity clause in the Dingley law."

"There is a great deal of anxiety on this subject in England, as indicated by a London dispatch to the New York Evening Post of yesterday, which states that Mr. Chamberlain, the minister of the colonies, has notified Lord Aberdeen that the British government would view with keen disappointment and grave forebodings the acceptance of any arrangement with the United States that involved discrimination against England. But England has nothing to offer Canada in exchange. The open market there is no advantage to the Canadian producers, and the Canadians say that the Englishmen cannot expect them to throw away their own interest and stand in their own light for the benefit of their relations across the sea."

"The prime minister of Canada may make propositions to the United States and discuss them with representatives of our government in his private capacity, but he cannot conclude anything nor can he carry on negotiations officially. Quarrels will come, therefore, between the colony and the mother country if England takes the responsibility of standing between Canada and her natural market."

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT.

Manager Gordon Returns from Chicago—The Local Exchanges.

A. Y. Gordon, manager of the Farmers' Telephone Company, has come home from Chicago, where he made arrangements with the Lloyd Telephone Company for the manufacture of his latest telephone arm, patented June 21, 1897. He also conferred with the American Electric Telephone Company concerning the original arm, for which there is a steadily increasing demand. Mr. Gordon's most recent invention, is not exactly an improvement on the first adjustable arm, but it is of a different form, and was patented without a question of infringement on the original being raised. In telephone circles, Mr. Gordon says, there never was such great activity as now. Next year he expects to be the most remarkable in the history of the independent telephone movement, for now exchanges and lines are being built in every part of the country, and the business of those already in operation is rapidly improving. Within the past two weeks he says the Farmers' Telephone Company has secured more than a dozen additions to its subscription list, the most recent being Dr. S. J. Shetler, of Navarro, No. 68, and the Massillon Club.

The Sherley Goes Down.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—By Associated Press. The steamer Sherley, running in the Cincinnati-Pomerox trade, struck a hidden obstruction at Walker's landing near here, and rapidly sank. Loss of life was reported but not confirmed. The boat is said to be badly listed.

People can't be good natured, can't be pleasant, if they have itching piles. Doan's Ointment will make any sufferer from this plague of the night happy. It gives instant relief and permanent cure.

AN IMPOSSIBLE MAN.

BY IAN MACLAREN.
AUTHOR OF
"BESIDE THE BONNIE
BRIER BUSH" Etc

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CHAPTER I.

"We must have Trixy Marsden on the Thursday," for Mrs. Leslie was arranging two dinner parties. "She will be in her element that evening, but what are we to do with Mr. Marsden?"

"Isn't it rather the custom to invite a husband with his wife? He might even expect to be included," said John Leslie. "Do you know, I'm glad we came to Putney. Spring is lovely in the garden."

"Never mind spring just now," as Leslie threatened an exit to the lawn. "You might have some consideration for an afflicted hostess and give your mind to the Marsden problem."

"It was Marsden brought spring into my mind," And Leslie sat down with that expression of resignation on his face peculiar to husbands consulted on domestic affairs. "He was telling me this morning in the train that he had just finished a table of trees in the order of their budding, a sort of spring priority list. His love for statistics is amazing."

"He is getting to be known on the 9 train. The men keep their eyes on him and bolt into thirds to escape. He gave a morning on the influenza death rate lately, and that kind of thing spreads."

"But he's not a bad fellow for all that," concluded Leslie. "He's perfectly straight in business, and that is saying something. I rather enjoy half an hour with him."

"Very likely you do," said his wife with impatience, "because your mind has a quaint and you get amusement out of odd people, but every one has not your taste for the tiresome. He is enough to devastate a dinner table. Do you remember that escapade of his last year?"

"You mean when he corrected you about the American passage and gave the sailings of the Atlantic liners since '80." And Leslie lay back to enjoy the past. "It seemed to me most instructive, and every one gave up conversation to listen."

"Because no one could do anything else with that voice booming through the room. I can still hear him. 'The Columbia, 6 days, 4 hours, 5 minutes.' Then I rose and delivered the table."

"It was only human to be a little nettled by his accuracy, but you ought not to have retreated so soon, for he gave the express trains of England a little later and hinted at the American lines. One might almost call such a memory genius."

"Which is often another name for idiosyncrasy. Some one was telling me yesterday that quiet, steady men rush out of the room at the sound of his voice and their wives have to tell all sorts of falsehoods."

"Trixy is one of my oldest and dearest friends, and it would be a shame to pass her over, but I will not have her husband on any account."

"Perhaps you are right as a hostess. It is a little hard for a frivolous circle to live up to Marsden, and I hear that he has got up the temperatures of the health resorts. It's a large subject and lends itself to detail."

"It will not be given in this house. What Trixy must endure with that man! He's simply possessed by a diabolic devil and ought never to have married. Statistics don't amount to cruelty, I suppose, as a ground of divorce?"

"Hardly as yet. By and by incompatibility in politics or fiction will be admitted. But how do you know that Mrs. Marsden does not appreciate her husband? You never can tell what a woman



"Perhaps you are right as a hostess," sees in a man. Perhaps this woman hangers for statistics as a make weight. She is very amusing, but a trifle shallow, don't you think?"

"She used to be the brightest and most charming girl in our set, and I have always believed that she was married to Mr. Marsden by her people. Trixy has £600 a year settled on her, and they were afraid of fortune hunters. Mothers are apt to feel that a girl is safe with a man of the Marsden type and that nothing more can be desired."

"Perhaps they are not far wrong. Marsden is not a romantic figure, and he is scarcely what you would call a brilliant raconteur, but he serves his wife like a slave, and he will never give her a sore heart."

"Do you think it nothing, John, that a woman with ideals should be tied to a bore all her days? What a contrast between her brother and her husband,

for instance! Godfrey is decidedly one of the most charming men I ever met."

"He has a nice tenor voice, I grant, and his drawing room comedies are very amusing. Of course no one believes a word he says, and I think that he has never got a discharge from his last bankruptcy. But you can't expect perfection. Character seems to oscillate between dullness and dishonesty."

"Don't talk nonsense for the sake of alliteration, John. Trixy's brother was never intended for business. He ought to have been a writer, and I know he was asked to join the staff of The Broomfield. Happy thought! I'll ask him to come with his sister instead of Mr. Marsden."

"And this was the note: MY DEAR TRIXY:—We are making up a dinner party for the evening of June 2, at 8 o'clock, and we sadly cannot go on without you and Mr. Marsden. Write instantly to say you accept. It is an age since I've seen you, and my husband is absolutely devoted to Mr. Marsden. He was telling me only a minute ago that one reason why he goes by the train is to get the benefit of your husband's conversation. With much love, yours affectionately, FRANCES LESLIE."

"It does seem a shame that Mr. Marsden should have to waste an evening on a set of stupid people, and if he can't tear himself from his books, then you will take home a sedding to him from me."

"P.S.—Mr. Marsden will not condescend, unless Godfrey is to come, and you will tell him that we shall expect some music."

CHAPTER II.

"Come to this corner, Trixy, and let us have a quiet talk before the men arrive from the dining room. I hope your husband is duly grateful to me for allowing him off this social ordeal. Except perhaps John I don't think there is a person here fit to discuss things with him."

"Oh, Mr. Marsden does not care one straw whether they know his subjects or not so long as people will listen to him, and I'm sure he was quite eager to come, but I wanted Godfrey to have a little pleasure. I'm so sorry for poor Godfrey." And Mrs. Marsden settled herself down to confidences. "You know he lost all his money two years ago through no fault of his own. It was simply the stupidity of his partner, who was quite a common man and could not carry out Godfrey's plans."

"My husband might have helped the firm through its difficulty, but he was quite obstinate and very unkind also. He spoke as if Godfrey had been careless and lazy, when the poor fellow really injured his health and had to go to Brighton for two months to recruit."

"Yes, I remember," put in Mrs. Leslie. "We happened to be at the Metropolitan one week end, and Godfrey looked utterly jaded."

"You have no idea how much he suffered, Florrie, and how beautifully he bore the trial. Why, had it not been for me, he would not have had money to pay his hotel bill, and that was a dreadful change for a man like him. He has always been very proud and much potted by people."

"The poor fellow has never been able to find a suitable post since, although he spends days in the city among his old friends, and I can see how it is telling on him. And—Florrie, I wouldn't mention it to any one except an old friend—Mr. Marsden has not made our house pleasant to poor Godfrey."

"You don't mean to say that he reflects on his misfortunes?"

"Doesn't he? It's simply disgusting what he will say at times. Only yesterday morning—this is absolutely between you and me; one must have some confidence—Godfrey made some remark in fun about the cut of Tom's coat. He will not go, you know, do what I like, to a proper tailor."

"Godfrey is certainly much better dressed," said Mrs. Leslie, "than either of our husbands."

"Perhaps it was that made Tom angry, but at any rate he said quite shortly, 'I can't afford to dress better,' and of course Godfrey knew what he meant. It was cruel in the circumstances, for many men spend far more on their clothes than Godfrey. He simply gives his mind to the matter and takes care of his things. He will spend any time selecting a color or getting a coat fitted."

"Is your brother quite—dependent on his friends, Trixy?"

"Yes, in the meantime, and that is the reason why we ought to be the more considerate. I wished to settle half my income on him, but it is only a third of what it used to be—something to do with investments has reduced it—and Mr. Marsden would not hear of such a thing. He allows Godfrey £100 a year, but that hardly keeps him in cloths and pocket money."

"Still, don't you think it's all Godfrey could expect?" And Mrs. Leslie was inclined for once to defend this abused man. "Few husbands would do as much for a brother-in-law."

"Oh, of course he does it for my sake, and I am anxious to be kind. But, Florrie, Mr. Marsden is so careful and saving, always speaking as if we were poor and had to lay up for the future, while I know he has a large income and a sure business."

"Why, he would not leave that horrid street in Highbury, say what I could, and I owe it to Godfrey that we have come to Putney. When Tom went out to Alexandria, my brother simply took our present house and had it furnished in Mr. Marsden's name, and so when he came home from Alexandria, we were established in the cottage."

"John is the best of husbands, but I dare not have changed our house in his absence." And Mrs. Leslie began to get two views on the situation. "Was Mr. Marsden not rather startled?"

"He was flattered to be angry with Godfrey, but I sent the boy off to Scarborough for a month, and he is never hasty to me, only tiresome—you can't imagine how tiresome."

"Is it the statistics?"

"Worse than that. He has begun the Reformation now and insists on reading from some stuffy old book every evening. Dumas' history, I think, till I wish there never had been such a thing and we were all Roman Catholics."

"Very likely he would have read about the popes, then, or the saints. My dear girl, you don't wish to have your mind improved. You ought to be proud of your husband. Most men sleep after dinner with an evening paper in their hands and are quite cross if they're awakened. But there they come, and we must have Godfrey's last song."

CHAPTER III.

"Nurse will rise at 4 and bring you a nice cup of tea. Are you sure you will not weary, being alone for two hours?" And Mrs. Marsden, in charming outdoor dress, flew out to dole out about the room. "Don't you love scent?"

"Where are you going?" asked Marsden, following her with fond eyes. "You told me yesterday, but I forget. This illness has made me stupider than ever, I think. Wasn't it some charity?"

"It's the new society every one is so interested in, the Working Wives' Culture Union. What is wanted is happy homes for the workingmen," quoting freely from an elegant woman orator. "And the women must be elevated, so the East End is to be divided into districts, and two young women will be allotted to each. Are you listening?"

"Yes, dear, but it rests me to hear with my eyes closed. Tell me all about your society. What are the young ladies to do?"

"Oh, they're to visit the wives in the afternoon and read books to them, solid books, you know, about wages—all



"No. I insist on your going to Lady Gloucester's."

kinds of things workmen like. Then in the evening the wives will be able to talk with their husbands on equal terms and the men will not want to go to the public houses. Isn't it a capital idea?"

A sad little smile touched Marsden's lips for an instant. "And where do you meet today? It's a long way for you to go to White chapel."

"Didn't I tell you? The Marchioness of Gloucester is giving a drawing room at her town house, and Lady Helen wrote an urgent note, insisting that I should come even though it were only for an hour, as her mother depended upon my advice so much."

"Of course I know that's just a way of putting it, but I have taken lots of trouble about founding the union, so I think it would hardly do for me to be absent. You're feeling much better, too, aren't you, today, Thomas?"

"Yes, much better. The pain has almost ceased. Perhaps it will be quite gone when you return. Can you spare just ten minutes to sit beside me? There is something I have been wanting to say, and perhaps this is my only chance. When I am well again, I may be afraid."

Mrs. Marsden sat down, wondering, and her husband waited a minute.

"One understands many things that puzzled him before when he lies in quietness for weeks and takes an after look. Yes, I suspected it at times, but I was a coward and put the thought away. It seemed curious that no one came to spend an hour with me, as men do with friends, and I noticed that they appeared to avoid me. I thought it was fancy, and that I had grown self-conscious."

"Everything is quite plain now, and I am not hurt, dear, and I don't blame any person. That would be very wrong. People might have been far more impatient with me and might have made my life miserable."

"God gave me a dull mind and a slow tongue, it took me a long time to grasp anything, and no one cared about the subject that interested me. Beatrice, I wish now you had told me how I loved our friends. It would have been a kindness. But never mind that now. You did not like to give me pain."

"What troubles me most is that all these years you should have been tied to a very tiresome fellow." And Marsden made some poor attempt to smile. "Had I thought of what was before you I would never have asked you to marry me."

"Don't cry, dear! I did not wish to hurt you. I wanted to ask your pardon for all that martyrdom, and—to thank you for—being my wife, and there's something else."

"You see, when I get well and am not lying in bed maybe I could not tell you, so let me explain everything now, and then we need not speak about such things again."

"Perhaps you thought me too economical, but I was saving for a purpose. Your portion has not brought quite so much as it did, and I wished to make it up to you, and now you can have £600 a year, as before. If this illness had gone against me, you would have been quite comfortable—in money, I mean, dear."

"No. I insist on your going to Lady Gloucester—the change will do you

good—and I'll lie here digesting the information, you know." And he smiled, better this time, quite creditably, in fact. "Will you give me a kiss just to keep till we meet again?"

When the nurse came down at 4 to take charge, she was horrified to find her patient alone and in the death agony, but considered and able to speak.

"Don't ring—nor send for my wife. I sent—her away, knowing the end was near—made her go, in fact—against her will."

The nurse gave him brandy, and he became stronger for a minute.

"She has had a great deal to bear with me, and I—did not wish her to see death. My manner has always been so wearisome—I hoped that—nobody would be here. You are very kind, nurse. No more, if you please."

"Would it trouble you—to hold my hand, nurse? It's a little lonely—I am not afraid—a waiting man—though a fool—not err therein?"

He was not near so tedious with his dying as he had been with his living. Very shortly afterward Thomas Marsden had done with statistics forever.

CHAPTER IV.

Three days later Leslie came home from the city with tidings on his face, and he told them to his wife when they were alone that night.

"Marsden's lawyer made an appointment after the funeral, and I had an hour with him. He has asked me to be a trustee with himself in Mrs. Marsden's settlement."

"I'm so glad! You must accept, for it will be such a comfort to poor Beatrice. But I thought Godfrey was her sole trustee."

"So he was," said Leslie grimly. "He's the pity, and he embezzled every penny of the funds—gambled them away in card playing and—other ways."

"Godfrey Harrison. Beatrice's brother?"

"Yes, her much admired, accomplished, ill-used brother, the victim of her husband's sinfulness."

"If that be true, then Godfrey is simply—"

"You mean an unmitigated scoundrel. Quite so, Florence, and a number of other words we won't go over. I tell you," and Leslie sprang to his feet, "there's some use in swearing. If it had not been for one or two expressions that came to my memory suddenly today, I should have been ill. Curious to say, the lawyer seemed to enjoy them as much as myself, so it must be a bad case."

"But I don't understand—if Godfrey spent Trixy's money, how is there anything to me, age? Did he pay it back?"

"No, he did not, and could not. He has not enough brains to earn 18 pence except by cheating, and if by chance he came into a fortune would grudge his sister a pound."

"Then—"

"Don't you begin to catch a glimpse of the facts? Why, Marsden toiled and scraped and in the end, so the doctors say, killed himself to replace the money, and he had just succeeded before his death."

"How good of him. But I don't see the necessity of all this secrecy on his part and all these stories about low interest that he told Trixy."

"There was no necessity. If it had been some of us, we would have let Mrs. Marsden know what kind of brother she had and ordered him out of the country on the spot of the jail."

"It was Marsden's foolishness, let us call it, to spare his wife the disgrace of her idol and the loss of his company. So her husband was despised beside this precious rascal every day."

"Trixy will get a terrible shock when she is told. It would almost have been kinder to let her know the truth before he died."

"Mrs. Marsden is never to know," said Leslie. "That was his wish. She's just to be informed that new trustees have been appointed, and we are to take care that she does not waste her income on the fellow."

"People will send letters of condolence to Mrs. Marsden, but they will say at afternoon teas that it must be a great relief to her, and that it's quite beautiful to see her sorrow. In two years she will marry some well dressed fool, and they will live on Marsden's money." And Leslie's voice had an unusual bitterness.

"Did you ever hear of another case like this, John?"

"Never. When old Parchment described Marsden giving him the instructions, he stopped suddenly."

"Marsden," he said, "was the biggest fool I ever came across in the course of 42 years' practice," and he went over to the window."

"And you?"

"I went to the fireplace. We were both so disgusted with the man that we could not speak for five minutes."

After a short while Mrs. Leslie said, "It appears to me that this slow, uninteresting man, whom every one counted a bore, was—almost a hero."

"Or altogether," replied John Leslie. THE END.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
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30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

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sale at Bahney's Book Store, Ham-
mer's Clear Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1897.

Brother John C. Harmony, Mr. John R. McLean's late candidate for representative, announces: "I feel that I am a victor, even in defeat." Mr. Harmony is to be congratulated on his buoyant disposition in the face of the facts. The facts seem to be that Mr. Harmony was short about 331 votes of enough to constitute a victory. Still he is a good man and only made the mistake of getting on the wrong ticket.

What an amusing youth John A. Logan is, to be sure. First he changed his name to secure the benefit of his father's reputation, then he became known as the wearer of his father's military badges and decorations at the Russian coronation. Next he wanted to fight a duel with Gen. McCook for making fun of him. After that he appeared at the White House with an appeal for office because of his parentage. Now he is easily celebrated as the manager of the Chicago horse show, which he sprinkled with colorful not to mention other things, at the expense of the horse show.

Mr. Allen O. Myers, a purchasing commodity, according to his own account, is after Mr. John R. Malloy. Mr. Myers is an ostensible Democrat. Mr. Malloy is a Republican candidate for clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. During the campaign Mr. Malloy picked Mr. Myers's bubble in several places, and now the latter is after vengeance. He proposes to unhorse Mr. Malloy. As the Ohio House is a Republican body, as Mr. Malloy is a Republican, and Mr. Myers is a Democrat, whom even Democrats have to touch with tongs, there ought to be only one outcome of such a contest.

The attitude of County Commissioner Summers in the workhouse muddle is bound to command the respect of the taxpayers. THE INDEPENDENT does not really think Mr. Summers has hit upon the very best way of effecting a reform, since a demand that a workhouse trustee shape his future course according to a fixed rule, would make him a mere automaton in the hands of the creating power. It does agree with Mr. Summers who says in his resolutions: "An annual excess of \$21,581.55 of expenditures over receipts in the operation of said institution is a wholly unnecessary burden." The way to relieve the people of that burden and of Mr. Pontius, too, is to close the institution—perhaps not permanently, but certainly for five years. The county commissioners can do nothing better than to simply lock the workhouse doors.

OHIO'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official Count of the vote of Ohio was at last completed. The total vote was \$54,943. The candidates for governor stand in the following order:

Bushnell, R.....	129,885
Chapman, D.....	101,750
Holliday, Pro.....	7,750
Coxey, Pop.....	6,275
Dexter, Nat. Dem.....	1,661
Watkins, Soc.....	1,099
Lewis, Negro P.....	483
Richardson, L.....	3,137

Governor Bushnell's pluralities were \$2,810, and Mr. Chapman's, \$1,681, leaving Bushnell's net plurality, 28,135. Bushnell's clear majority over all is 1,927.

Mr. Coxey's vote is very much less than it was two years ago. His greatest strength was in Tuscarawas county where he received 526 votes. Stark county gave him 238. Every county gave him some votes, Ottawa being at the foot of the list with three to his credit. The Socialist Labor party gathered up 1,611 votes in Cuyahoga county and 503 in Stark, these two being its greatest strongholds. The Negro Protective party, which was organized as a Democratic side show, to take the color of vote away from Bushnell on account of the Gibaux lynching was a failure. In Champaign county, of which Urbana is the county seat, just four Negro Protective ballots were cast, and in no county did it receive a hundred votes.

THE CANADIAN PROGRAMME.

The purposes of Sir Wilfred Laurier, prime minister of Canada, in visiting Washington at this time, are agitating the British mind. Sir Wilfred is an admirer of the President. Those who visited Mr. McKinley in Canton will recall that in his library there hung a photograph sent to him by the Canadian who is now at the capital. The Canadian minister knows that the prosperity of his country depends upon its relations with our own. This is the Canadian market here the Canadian railroads pick up their freight, and it is no wonder that our northern neighbors worried greatly when the Dingley law came along, and so increased the customs duties that Canadian products are virtually

ruled out of our markets. Mr. Laurier is now among us hoping to arrange a reciprocity treaty, whereby, for trading purposes, it will be as though no boundary separated the two countries. Mr. Curtis, in the Chicago Record, picks up the matter, and what here follows is from his dispatch on the subject:

"There are several important questions pending, the controversy over the seals in the Pacific and the codfish and mackerel on the Atlantic coast, the right of American miners in the Klondike, the tolls charged American vessels in Canadian canals and the bonded privilege for Canadian railroads. These questions have been pending for many years, and when Sir Charles Tupper came down here eight years ago to secure a reciprocity treaty, Mr. Blaine suggested that they better put them all in the same pot and settle the whole business together. Sir Charles Tupper declined that invitation, but Mr. Laurier is prepared to accept it, and will make any reasonable concession to secure a market for the Canadian farmers. He will agree to anything the United States may ask concerning the seals; he will open the harbors of Canada to American fishermen; he will reduce the tolls on international traffic by the Canadian canals, and he will reduce the rates of duty imposed upon American merchandise to any figure we may name, provided that the United States will give Canada the benefit of the reciprocity section in the Dingley law and permit the Canadian railroads to enjoy the bonded privilege without interference.

"Under the constitution of Canada the prime minister is deprived of the treaty-making power. All foreign relations of the dominion must be conducted through the home government, and therefore Mr. Laurier has no right to approach our government on these subjects directly. He can only do so through the British ambassador, and the latter gentleman cares more for the interests of Great Britain than for the interests of Canada. Whatever concessions Canada makes in favor of the United States are to the injury of England. Every dollar that is spent for American merchandise reduces the total of the British trade. The two countries come into close competition in all lines of manufactured goods, wearing apparel, machinery, hardware and everything except food.

"As a matter of fact, Sir Julian Pauncefote will not do anything to damage British trade, but he will stand by Mr. Chamberlain and the rest of the British ministry in resisting any discriminations that Canada may offer in favor of American goods. Mr. Laurier understands that if he obtains any concessions from this country he will be compelled to offer our manufacturers even better rates than are given to the Englishmen, and he is perfectly willing to do so, provided he can secure for Canadian products the benefit of the 20 per cent reciprocity clause in the Dingley law.

"There is a great deal of anxiety on this subject in England, as indicated by a London dispatch to the New York Evening Post of yesterday, which states that Mr. Chamberlain, the minister of the colonies, has notified Lord Aberdeen that the British government would view with keen disappointment and grave forebodings the acceptance of any arrangement with the United States that involved discrimination against England. But England has nothing to offer Canada in exchange. The open market there is no advantage to the Canadian producers, and the Canadians say that the Englishmen cannot expect them to throw away their own interest and stand in their own light for the benefit of their relations across the sea.

"The prime minister of Canada may make propositions to the United States and discuss them with representatives of our government in his private capacity, but he cannot conclude anything nor can he carry on negotiations officially. Quarrels will come, therefore, between the colony and the mother country if England takes the responsibility of standing between Canada and her natural market."

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT.

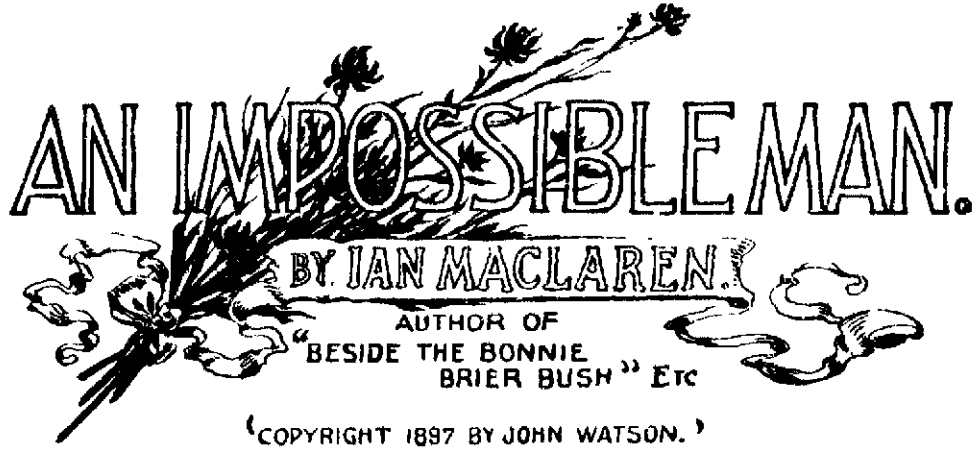
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CHAPTER I.

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"Never mind spring just now," as Leslie threatened an exit to the lawn. "You might have some consideration for an afflicted hostess and give your mind to the Marsden problem."

"It was Marsden brought spring into my mind." And Leslie sat down with that expression of resignation on his face peculiar to husbands consulted on domestic affairs. "He was telling me this morning in the train that he had just finished a table of trees in the order of their budding, a sort of spring priority list. His love for statistics is amazing."

"He is getting to be known on the 9 train. The men keep their eyes on him and bolt into thirds to escape. He gave a morning on the influenza death rate lately, and that kind of thing spreads. But he's not a bad fellow for all that," concluded Leslie. "He's perfectly straight in business, and that is saying something. I rather enjoy half an hour with him."

"Very likely you do," said his wife with impatience, "because your mind has a squint and you get amusement out of odd people, but every one has not your taste for the tiresome. He is enough to devastate a dinner table. Do you remember that escapade of his last year?"

"You mean when he corrected you about the American passage and gave the sailings of the Atlantic liners since '80." And Leslie lay back to enjoy the past. "It seemed to me most instructive, and every one gave up conversation to listen."

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"Trixy is one of my oldest and dearest friends, and it would be a shame to pass her over, but I will not have her husband on any account."

"Perhaps you are right as a hostess. It is a little hard for a frivolous circle to live up to Marsden, and I hear that he has got up the temperatures of the bath resorts. It's a large subject and lends itself to detail."

"It will not be given in this house. What Trixy must endure with that man! He's simply possessed by a didactic devil and ought never to have married. Statistics don't amount to cruelty, I suppose, as a ground of divorce?"

"Hardly as yet. By and by incompatibility in politics or fiction will be admitted. But how do you know that Mrs. Marsden does not appreciate her husband? You never can tell what a woman



"Perhaps you are right as a hostess," sees in a man. Perhaps this woman hangers for statistics as a make weight. She is very amusing, but a trifle shallow, don't you think?"

"She used to be the brightest and most charming girl in our set, and I have always believed that she was married to Mr. Marsden by her people. Trixy has 4000 a year settled on her, and they were afraid of fortune hunters. Mothers are apt to feel that a girl is safe with a man of the Marsden type and that nothing more can be desired."

"Perhaps they are not far wrong. Marsden is not a romantic figure, and he is scarcely what you would call a brilliant raconteur, but he serves his wife like a slave, and he will never give her a sore heart."

"Do you think it nothing, John, that a woman with ideals should be tied to a bore all her days? What a contrast between her brother and her husband,

for instance! Godfrey is decidedly one of the most charming men I ever met."

"He has a nice tenor voice, I grant, and his drawing room comedies are very amusing. Of course no one believes a word he says, and I think that he has never got a discharge from his last bankruptcy. But you can't expect perfection. Character seems to oscillate between dullness and dishonesty."

"Don't talk nonsense for the sake of alliteration, John. Trixy's brother was never intended for business. He ought to have been a writer, and I know he was asked to join the staff of The Boom-eller. Happy thought! I'll ask him to come with his sister instead of Mr. Marsden."

And this was the note: MY DEAR TRIXY—We are making up a dinner party for the evening of June 3, at 8 o'clock, and we simply cannot go on without you and Mr. Marsden. Write instantly to say you accept. It is an age since I've seen you, and my husband is absolutely devoted to Mr. Marsden. He was telling me only a minute ago that once again why he goes by the 9 train is to get the benefit of your husband's conversation. With much love, yours affectionately, FLORENCE LESLIE.

P. S.—It doesn't seem a shame that Mr. Marsden should have to waste an evening on a set of stupid people, and if he can't tear himself from his books, then you will take home a sedulous hint from me.

P. S.—If Mr. Marsden will not condescend, being Godfrey to take care of you and tell him that we shall expect some music.

CHAPTER II.

"Come to this corner, Trixy, and let us have a quiet talk before the men arrive from the dining room. I hope your husband is duly grateful to me for allowing him off this social ordeal. Except perhaps John I don't think there is a person here fit to discuss things with him."

"Oh, Mr. Marsden does not care one straw whether they know his subjects or not so long as people will listen to him, and I'm sure he was quite eager to come, but I wanted Godfrey to have a little pleasure. I'm so sorry for poor Godfrey." And Mrs. Marsden settled herself down to confidences. "You know he lost all his money two years ago through no fault of his own. It was simply the stupidity of his partner, who was quite a common man and could not carry out Godfrey's plans."

"My husband might have helped the firm through its difficulty, but he was quite obstinate and very unkind also. He spoke as if Godfrey had been careless and lazy, when the poor fellow really injured his health and had to go to Brighton for two months to recruit."

"Yes, I remember," put in Mrs. Leslie. "We happened to be at the Metropolitan one week end, and Godfrey looked utterly jaded."

"You have no idea how much he suffered, Florence, and how beautifully he bore the trial. Why, had it not been for me he would not have had money to pay his hotel bill, and that was a dreadful change for a man like him. He has always been very proud and much petted by people."

"The poor fellow has never been able to find a suitable post since, although he spends days in the city among his old friends, and I can see how it is telling on him. And—Florence, I wouldn't mention it to anyone except an old friend—Mr. Marsden has not made our house pleasant to poor Godfrey."

"You don't mean to say that he—reflects on his misfortunes?"

"Doesn't he? It's simply disgusting what he will say at times. Only yesterday morning—this is absolutely between you and me; one must have some confidence—Godfrey made some remark in fun about the cut of Tom's coat. He will not go, you know, do what I like, to a proper tailor."

"Godfrey is certainly much better dressed," said Mrs. Leslie, "than either of our husbands."

"Perhaps it was that made Tom angry, but at any rate he said quite shortly, 'I can't afford to dress better,' and of course Godfrey knew what he meant. It was cruel in the circumstances, for many men spend far more on their clothes than Godfrey. He simply gives his mind to the matter and takes care of his things. He will spend any time selecting a color or getting a coat fitted."

"Is your brother quite—dependent on his friends, Trixy?"

"Yes, in the meantime, and that is the reason why we ought to be the more considerate. I wished to settle half my income on him, but it is only a third of what it used to be—something to do with investments has reduced it—and Mr. Marsden would not hear of such a thing. He allows Godfrey £1000 a year, but that hardly keeps him in clothes and pocket money."

"Still, don't you think it's all Godfrey could expect?" And Mrs. Leslie was inclined for once to defend this abused man. "Few husbands would do as much for a brother-in-law."

"Oh, of course he does it for my sake, and he is anxious to be kind. But, Florence, Mr. Marsden is so careful and saving, always speaking as if we were poor and had to lay up for the future, while I know he has a large income and a sure business."

"Why, he would not leave that horrid street in Highbury, say what I could, and I owe it to Godfrey that we have come to Putney. When Tom went out to Alexandria, my brother simply took our present house and had it furnished in Mr. Marsden's name, and so when he came home from Alexandria we were established in the cottage."

"John is the best of husbands, but I dare not have changed our house in his absence." And Mrs. Leslie began to get new views on the situation. "Was Mr. Marsden not rather startled?"

"He was inclined to be angry with Godfrey, but I sent the boy off to Scarborough for a month, and he is never hasty to me, only tiresome—you can't imagine how tiresome."

"Is it the statistics?" "Worse than that. He has begun the Reformation now and insists on reading from some stuffy old book every evening. Dumas' history, I think, till I wish there never had been such a thing and we were all Roman Catholics."

"Very likely he would have read about the popes, then, or the saints. My dear girl, you don't wish to have your mind improved. You ought to be proud of your husband. Most men sleep after dinner with an evening paper in their hands and are quite cross if they're awakened. But there they come, and we must have Godfrey's last song."

CHAPTER III.

"Nurse will rise at 4 and bring you a nice cup of tea. Are you sure you will not weary, being alone for two hours?" And Mrs. Marsden, in charming outdoor dress, blew out de Cologne about the room. "Don't you love scent?"

"Where are you going?" asked Marsden, following her with foud eyes. "You told me yesterday, but I forget. This illness has made me stupider than ever, I think. Wasn't it some charity?"

"It's the new society every one is so interested in, the Working Wives' Culture union. What is wanted is happy homes for the workwomen," quoting freely from an elegant woman orator, "and the women must be elevated, so the East End is to be divided into districts, and two young women will be allotted to each. Are you listening?"

"Yes, dear, but it costs me to lie with my eyes closed. Tell me all about your society. What are the young ladies to do?"

"Oh, they're to visit the wives in the afternoon and read books to them, solid books, you know, about wages—all



kinds of things workwomen like. Then in the evening the wives will be able to talk with their husbands on equal terms and the men will not want to go to the public houses. Isn't it a capital idea?"

A sad little smile touched Marsden's lips for an instant. "And where do you meet today? It's a long way for you to go to Whitechapel."

"Didn't I tell you? The Marchioness of Gloucester is giving a drawing room at her town house, and Lady Helen wrote an urgent note, insisting that I should come even though it were only for an hour, as her mother depended upon my advice so much."

"Of course I know that's just a way of putting it, but I have taken lots of trouble about founding the union, so I think it would hardly do for me to be absent. You're feeling much better, too, aren't you, today, Thomas?"

"Yes, much better. The pain has almost ceased. Perhaps it will be quite gone when you return. Can you spare just ten minutes to sit beside me? There is something I have been wanting to say, and perhaps this is my only chance. When I am well again, I may—be afraid."

Mrs. Marsden sat down, wondering, and her husband waited a minute.

"One understands many things that puzzled him before when he lies in quietness for weeks and takes an after look. Yes, I suspected it at times, but I was a coward and put the thought away. It seemed curious that no one came to spend an hour with me, as men do with friends, and I noticed that they appeared to avoid me. I thought it was fancy, and that I had grown self-conscious."

"Everything is quite plain now, and I am not hurt, dear, and I don't blame any person. That would be very wrong. People might have been far more impatient with me and might have made my life miserable."

"God gave me a dull mind and a slow tongue, it took me a long time to grasp anything, and no one cared about the subject that interested me. Beatrice, I wish now you had told me how I bored our friends. It would have been a kindness. But never mind that now. You did not like to give me pain."

"What troubles me most is that all these years you should have been tied to a very tiresome fellow." And Marsden made some poor attempt to smile. "Had I thought of what was before you I would never have asked you to marry me."

"Don't cry, dear! I did not wish to hurt you. I wanted to ask your pardon for all that martyrdom, and—to thank you for—being my wife, and there's something else."

"You see, when I got well and am not lying in bed maybe I could not tell you, so let me explain everything now, and then we need not speak about such things again."

"Perhaps you thought me too economical, but I was saving for a purpose. Your portion has not brought quite so much as it did, and I wished to make it up to you, and now you can have 4000 a year, as before. If this illness had gone against me, you would have been quite comfortable—in money, I mean, dear."

"No. I insist on your going to Lady Gloucester's—the change will do you

good—and I'll be here to help her digest the Ref-ormation, you know." And he smiled, better this time, quite creditably, in fact. "Will you give me a kiss just to keep till we meet again?"

When the nurse came down at 4 to take large, she was horrified to find her patient alone and in the death agony, but conscious and able to speak.

"Don't ring—nor send for my wife, I sent—her away, knowing the end was near—made her go, in fact—against her will."

The nurse gave him brandy, and he became stronger for a minute.

"She has had a great deal to bear with me, and I—did not wish her to see death. My manner has always been so wearisome—I hoped that—nobody would be here. You are very kind, nurse. No more, if you please."

"Would it trouble you—to hold my hand, nurse? It's a little lonely—I am not afraid—a wayward man—though a fool—not er therwin."

He was not near so tedious with his dying as he had been with his living. Very shortly afterward Thomas Marsden had done with statistics forever.

CHAPTER IV.

Three days later Leslie came home from the city with tidings on his face, and he told them to his wife when they were alone that night.

"Marsden's lawyer made an appointment after the funeral, and I had an hour with him. He has asked me to be a trustee with himself in Mrs. Marsden's settlement."

"I'm so glad! You must accept, for it will be such a comfort to poor Beatrice. But I thought Godfrey was her sole trustee."

"So he was," said Leslie grimly, "more's the pity, and he embezzled every penny of the funds—gambled them away in card playing and—other ways."

"Godfrey Harrison, Beatrice's brother?"

"Yes, her much admired, accomplished all round brother, the victim of her husband's sin mess."

"If that be true, then Godfrey is simply a—"

"You mean an unmitigated scoundrel. Quite so, Florence, and a number of other words so you'll go over. I tell you," and Leslie sprang to his feet. "There is some use in swearing. If it had not been for one or two expressions that came to my memory suddenly today, I should have been ill. Curses to say, the lawyer seemed to enjoy them as much as myself, so it must be a bad case."

"But I don't understand—if Godfrey spent Trixy's money, how is there anything to me age? Did he pay it back?" "No, he did not, and could not. He has not enough brains to earn 18 pence except by cheating, and if by chance he came into a fortune would grudge his sister a pound."

"Then?"

"Don't you begin to catch a glimpse of the facts? Why, Marsden toiled and scraped and in the end, so the doctors say, killed himself to replace the money, and he had just succeeded before his death."

"How good of him. But I don't see the necessity of all this secrecy on his part and all these stories about low interest that he told Trixy."

"There was no necessity. If it had been some of us, we would have let Mrs. Marsden know what kind of brother she had and ordered him out of the country on the spot of the jail."

"It was Marsden's foolishness, let us call it, to spare his wife the disgrace of her idol and the loss of his company. So her husband was despised beside this precious rascal every day."

"Trixy will get a terrible shock when she is told. It would almost have been kinder to let her know the truth before he died."

"Mrs. Marsden is never to know," said Leslie. "That was his wish. She's just to be informed that new trustees have been appointed, and we are to take care that she does not waste her income on the fellow."

"People will send letters of condolence to Mrs. Marsden, but they will say at afternoon teas that it must be a great relief to her, and that it's quite beautiful to see her sorrow. In two years she will marry some well dressed fool, and they will live on Marsden's money." And Leslie's voice had an unusual bitterness.

"Did you ever hear of another case like this, John?"

"Never. When old Parchment described Marsden giving him the instructions, he stopped suddenly."

"Marsden," he said, 'was the biggest fool I ever came across in the course of 42 years' practice,' and he went over to the window."

"And you?"

"I went to the fireplace. We were both so disgusted with the man that we could not speak for five minutes."

After a short while Mrs. Leslie said, "It appears to me that this slow, uninteresting man, whom every one counted a bore, was—almost a hero."

"Or altogether," replied John Leslie.

THE END.

Fascinating John Bright.

Sir Wemyss Reid gives some interesting reminiscences of John Bright in Cassell's Magazine. The great Liberal leader often sat in an old fashioned arm chair in the Reform club. He delighted in talk and was fond of repeating poetry. On one occasion he began to talk to Sir Wemyss about his favorite hymns, and as he warmed to his subject he repeated some of them. It was a strange subject, perhaps, for a club smoking room, but it was still stranger to observe that as he spoke with that wonderful voice of his the other men in the room first looked up and began to listen, and then, as though drawn by an irresistible spell, drew nearer to him, until before long he had them all sitting round him in a circle enjoying that "music of the human speech" of which alone all living men he was a master. John Bright reciting hymns in a club smoking room! "There," exclaims Sir Wemyss, "is a picture for an artist if he only knows how to treat it."

A \$5,000,000 COMBINE.

Tube Manufacturers Form a Big Trust.

MAKE 90 PER CENT OF PRODUCT.

Plants at Toledo and Shelby Under the Management of the New Corporation.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.—At last a strong combination of steel tubing manufacturers has been perfected, and the new corporation will absolutely represent 90 per cent of the tubing output of the United States.

The deal was promoted by Colonel H. A. Loefer and Mr. Miller, who recently sized each other up in the light to form a steel trust with the help of English capital on the company's part.

WHEELING, O., Nov. 13.—Private enterprise has demonstrated that rural delivery of mail is practical and satisfactory in Wayne county.

Big Fire in Fostoria.

FOSTORIA, Nov. 13.—An explosion of a quantity of gasoline in the basement of the Allcott building caused a fire which demolished the entire building.

Stole the Wrong Body.

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 13.—Dr. F. K. Drummond, one of the best-known practitioners in the county, is in all having confessed to having assisted in stealing the body of Carlton W. Kelley from a cemetery at Londonderry.

Murder Did Not Quit.

BELLAIRE, Nov. 13.—Six o'clock last night was the time set by the Belmont Trades and Labor assembly for all the men to quit work and leave the Bellaire steel works.

GENERAL REORDER CLEARED.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—The grand jury has ignored the bills in the conspiracy cases of General Frank Reeder, late secretary of the commonwealth.

The charges were conspiracy to commit bribery and to defame the character of ex-Postmaster General Wainmaker, in a legislative campaign for United States senator, in which the latter was defeated by Senator Penrose.

Approved Lease of Gas Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Mayor Warwick has signed the bill recently passed by council leasing the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement company at a rental of \$1,000,000 for 30 years and to spend \$5,000,000 on the improvement of the gas works.

Seizure of Rifles For Carlists.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 13.—The police have seized 300 rifles intended for the Carlists.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, and to this end meetings have been fixed between Hon. John W. Cassin, who is specially delegated by President McKinley to conduct reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, and Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine.

DIED FOR THE WOUNDED.

A Survivor Arrives From the Massacre of British Troops.

SIMLA, Nov. 13.—The viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the disastrous reconnaissance of the British force, when 50 men were killed and wounded.

Dispatches received from the British camp in the Maidan valley say that a survivor has just come in there from Lieutenant McIntyre and the 12 men, killed by natives.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

The Famous Blue Cut the Scene of Another Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13.—The St. Louis fast mail on the Missouri Pacific railway has been held up three miles east of Independence, Mo., by five masked men, who flagged the train with red lanterns.

Two of the robbers were disguised as women and when the engineer saw them swinging a lantern across the tracks, an apparent signal of danger, he did not hesitate to stop.

The conductor and brakeman were compelled to cut the express and baggage cars from the rest of the train, and the engineer and fireman were made to get down from the cab.

In their rage they pounced upon the express messenger and went through his pockets, but \$2.85 was all they secured.

Sheriff Martin Cases Postponed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 13.—A surprise was sprung in court when District Attorney Fell asked for a continuance of the cases against Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the murder of 24 strikers at Latimer on Sept. 10, because some of the wounded miners are still in the hospital.

Elks Repudiate Fitzgerald.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 13.—Grand Exalted Ruler Meado D. Detweiler has suspended the Marion (Ind.) Lodge of Elks and forwarded the papers to District Deputy Armstrong of that state, authorizing him to secure the charter, paraphernalia and lodge effects.

Martin Enslay on Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Charles T. Collins, formerly of Cleveland, who accused Martin T. Enslay, member of a prominent southern family, of nearly murdering him and committing robbery, failed to appear when Enslay was put on trial at Clayton.

A Bad Negro Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 13.—The rapist Bud Beard has been lynched at Carrollton. The mob succeeded in breaking into the courthouse and getting Beard out before the arrival of the state troops from Tuscaloosa.

Blanco Pleads United States.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—United States Minister Woodford has had a cordial interview with Senor Moret, minister of the colonies, and it is believed that he assured Senor Moret that the United States government is satisfied with the measures taken thus far by Marshal Blanco.

Selfish Because Penniless.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The suicide of the young French tourist, who inhaled illuminating gas in Green's hotel, is now believed to have been due to his being without money.

RETAIL TRADE BETTER

Cold and Stormy Weather Increases Orders.

BIG CLEARING HOUSE PAYMENTS.

Railroad Earnings For the First Week of November Nearly Equal to the Same Week of 1892.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade issued today says: Colder and stormy weather, so long needed to accelerate distribution of winter goods, has materially helped in some quarters and the resultant improvement in retail trade is mentioned in nearly every northern dispatch this week so that orders to fill stocks have been encouraging.

Railroad earnings also nearly equal those of 1892 for the first week of November, and half the mileage in the United States shows earnings in October of \$5,514,936, or 8 per cent larger than last year.

The output of iron furnaces Nov. 1 was 21,159 tons weekly, against 20,129 tons Oct. 1, a gain of 6.1 per cent, and unsold stocks decreased 48,500 tons in October, indicating a larger consumption in manufacturers than ever before.

Wheat dropped over 2 cents, but has since risen as much with buying for exports. Western wheat continues heavy, in two weeks 14,000,000 bushels, against 13,500,000 last year.

Corn exports are again larger than last year, and the price has risen 1 1/2 cents. Later prices of meats do not indicate that farmers have as yet much inducement to save corn for feeding.

NO TEMPLE CUP GAMES.

The National League Baseball Magnates Announce Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The National Baseball League magnates have abolished the Temple cup series of post-season games which have been played between the clubs ending first and second the last four seasons.

The only opposition was on the part of Mr. Freeman of New York. To make its adoption unanimous he voted with the rest in its favor, but remarked that he would set aside a fund of \$5,000 or more to be presented to his men should they finish at the top in the season of 1898.

ANNEXATION SURE.

Poll of the Senate Shows Hawaiian Treaty Will Be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty by the United Senate is assured. The administration has made a poll of that body and as a result President McKinley is satisfied that more than two-thirds of the senators will vote for ratification.

It is said to be the purpose of Chairman Davis at the first executive session to ask that a day be fixed for taking up the treaty.

President McKinley, in his message to congress, will present the argument for annexation.

He will show that the treaty has already been ratified by the Hawaiian senate, and that only the action of the senate of the United States is required to add the islands to our territory.

BISHOP M'CAB'S MISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Bishop Charles C. McCabe caused considerable surprise among the members of the general missionary committee of the Methodist church when he announced that he had established an Alaskan mission.

He said he had borrowed \$10 and sent a missionary to Alaska, and that the latter was now ministering to the spiritual wants of the gold-diggers.

He asked for \$1,600 to enable him to continue the work in Alaska. The request was referred to a special committee, as was also the request of Bishop Newman, who asked that the appropriation for the Chinese missions of California be increased from \$7,000 to \$15,000.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Synods to Act Independently, Yet Aid the Home Board.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—The Presbyterian committee of 15 appointed by the last general assembly to arrange a permanent home mission plan has concluded its labors. It was left to Dr. Withrow to name the five members of a sub-committee.

It is to incorporate in its plan the control of the home missions by the self-supporting synods, as in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. It is to provide fully for preserving the unity of the home mission work, as exemplified in the home board and is to present a uniform scheme by which certain percentages of the money collected for missions in each synod shall go to the home board.

FORCED TO BE PEACEFUL.

Spain's Efforts to Obtain a Navy Fund.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Striking evidence of Spain's financial straits is furnished in the dispatch of the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, saying that the Spanish government, finding it impossible to raise the sum of £20,000,000 (\$35,000,000) by loan or taxation, has decided to build two new cruisers only of 2,000 tons each.

It is now pointed out that the cruisers mentioned by the Daily Mail corresponded to have been built ships, for whose construction the government of Spain negotiated with the Armstrongs months ago.

At the close of this, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Spanish naval authorities claim to regard the Spanish navy as being already superior to the navy of the United States, which may explain some of the belated utterances of the Spanish press.

In connection with Spain's hunt for warships, American diplomats have learned that Spain recently endeavored to make an arrangement with Japan whereby in the event of war with the United States the 30 or so warships now building in various shipyards for Japan would be transferred to Spain.

The diplomats referred to express the opinion that from the standpoint of international law the completion of such a deal might be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the United States.

Besides the Rothschilds, other prominent financiers of London and Paris have entirely cut off the monetary supplies which Spain has hitherto succeeded in obtaining.

COMPETITOR CROWD TO BE FREED.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Dispatches received here from Madrid confirm the previous reports to the effect that the prisoners captured on board the American schooner Competitor, in April, 1896, will be included in the general amnesty decree soon to be issued.

ON SOUTH-PN BATTLEFIELDS.

Pennsylvania Veterans Dedicating Regimental Monuments Today.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 13.—Hundreds of Pennsylvania's men will participate in the dedication of Pennsylvania's monuments in the Chickamauga-Chatanooga National park, already in the city. The members of the national commission and the Pennsylvania park commission have arrived.

Today, Governor Hastings, Governor Taylor and many other distinguished northern and southern men will deliver addresses. Monday afternoon the elaborate dedicatory exercises at Orchard Knob take place.

For Monday evening the Tennessee department, G. A. R., has arranged a campfire at which all the veterans are expected to be present.

DURANT MAY LIVE UNTIL MARCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—In view of the fact that the supreme court, which is now in session at San Francisco, will adjourn on Tuesday next until the second Monday in January it is not considered probable that W. H. T. Durant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, will expire the crime for which he was sentenced to be hanged in December, 1895, before March.

MONEY FOR MASSILLON NOTICED THIS BEFORE.

An Immense Total Paid Out in Wages Saturday.

IT WILL APPROXIMATE \$100,000.

Nearly All the Manufacturing Concerns, and All the Coal Companies Pay Off Their Hands—Prosperity Reaches Massillon for One Day, at All Events.

More cash has been paid out in wages in Massillon, Saturday, than on any one day since 1893. The bankers from whom THE INDEPENDENT obtains the foregoing, can locate \$87,000, and believe that the grand total of wages that will be settled by the large and small concerns, will reach fully \$100,000.

The Massillon Bridge Co., Warthorn & Co., the Corns Iron & Steel Co., and a few others paid a week ago. Substantially all other concerns pay today.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The general buying of stocks, today, was more pronounced than of late. In quite a number of places information came out with reference to large purchases, which have been made on a scale down during the past week.

Reserve decreased \$58,265
Loans increased \$1,280,100
Specie increased \$1,883,000
Legals increased \$50,000
Deposits increased \$295,000
Circulation decreased \$1,500

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	129 1/2	130	129 3/4	130
American Spirits	130	130	129 3/4	130
American Tobacco	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2
Atchafalca (Pfd.)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
C. & O.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/4	94 1/2
Chicago Gas	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/4	94 1/2
Cincinnati & Nashville	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2
Manhattan	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/4	99 1/2
Missouri Pacific	24 1/2	25	24 1/4	25
Rock Island	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/4	88 1/2
St. Paul	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/4	93 1/2
Western Union	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/4	91 1/2

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—[By Associated Press.]—Hogs lower, \$3.20 a \$3.60; cattle unchanged; sheep weak.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Disappointing cables caused a lower opening in the wheat pit this morning. The first half of the session was quiet but strong. The receipts at Chicago were above the estimate, also at Northwest. Bradstreet's world's shipments for the week show 5,145,000 bushels. Those who had long wheat seemed to be gratified at the action of the market and purchased on moderate declines. The bears were busy running "trash" to break the market, but with little effect. May suffered from such news, but December continued to advance. Sentiment at the close was buoyant on all soft spots.

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	82 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/4	84 1/2
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/4	91 1/2

OATS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2
May	22	22 1/2	21 3/4	22

CORN.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
May	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2

PORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	7 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	7 3/4
Jan.	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4

LARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Jan.	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4

NAVARR, Nov. 13.—Wheat 88 to 90 cents.

DALTON, Nov. 13.—Wheat, 80 and 90 cents.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	90-92
Rye per bushel	35-38
Oats	16-18
Corn	20
Barley	15-16
Flax Seed	1-10
Clover Seed	\$2.70-2.80
Timothy Seed	\$10.00-12.00
Brass per 100 lbs.	70
Middings per 100 lbs.	80
Hay	\$6.00-7.00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.	18
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per lb.	5
Hams, per lb.	10
Shoulders per lb.	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	8-11
Potatoes	50-60
White Beans, per bushel	1-2
Onions	45
Apples	50-60
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	20-25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	\$6.00-7.00

HIDES.

Beef, No. 1, green	3
No. 2	3
Culskin, No. 1	6
No. 2	6
Tallow	24
Deacons	20-25

You Probably Have, and May Have Spoken About It.

The reader of this newspaper, if he takes the time and trouble to look carefully through its columns, will probably find half a dozen statements tacked onto the foot of reading notices about medicinal preparations. Note this fact. In each and every case, as far as Massillon is concerned, as far as the reader's knowledge of the party is concerned, he might just as well live in the moon. Make another note of this. The only remedy on the market which gives testimony at home, local proof in every town and city in the Union, to back up its claims, is Doan's Kidney Pills. They all try it, but they cannot do it. Why they are unable to do it can safely be left with the reader to draw his own conclusions. Here is Massillon proof for Massillon readers. Mrs. Thomas Leahy, mother of Mrs. Thos. Hagan, No. 328 Erie street, with whom she makes her home, says: "I am now 72 years of age and have lived in the city the greater part of my life. I had lagrippe some years ago and it affected my kidneys, causing backache a good part of the time, pains in the sides over the hips and up to the shoulders, particularly when I stooped over. It was more severe in changeable weather or when I took a slight cold, and it got so bad that when the doctors found they could not relieve me they said, 'Oh, you are too old, we can't help you.' My daughter got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Batzky's drug store, thinking they would do me some good. They did, and that in a very short time. I have found them so beneficial that I can recommend them with great pleasure. If Doan's Kidney Pills will help a person of my age I am quite sure they will help anyone."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

Mr. Hicks, President.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—[By Associated Press.]—Henry A. Hicks, the new general master workman, presided at today's meeting of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor.

W. S. ANDERSON.

Of Peck P. O., Pike County, O., Recommends Wright's Cerebral Capsules.

PECK'S P. O., Pike County, O., July 4, '96. To the Wright Medical Company, Columbus, O. GENTS—I have purchased a box of Wright's Cerebral Capsules from James T. Blasser, druggist, Waverly, O., and used them for stomach trouble and constipation. I was unable to do any work for nearly two years. I used three boxes of your Cerebral Capsules, and they have cured me. For the benefit of others so afflicted, I wish to send this letter. Very truly yours, W. S. ANDERSON.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

Fortunes have and will be made in the.....

KIONDYKE

THE MINING TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Is offering you an opportunity to become interested in the wonderful

COLD FIELDS,

Without the hardship that the actual miner will have.

The Rush Next Spring Will Be Tremendous.

Our Company is interested in transportation, in furnishing food and merchandise supplies and in actual mining.

In all of these ventures money will be made by investing in the stock of the

Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

You are sure of a legitimate profit from its transportation department.

You are sure of a legitimate profit from our merchandising stores and warehouses.

And you have a chance to own a share in a powerful and wealthy company in mining with improved methods that are beyond the individuals.

Here we say confidently

You cannot afford to let this opportunity go by.

Do not invest more than you can afford, but invest what you can and you will find that you have acted prudently and wisely by availing yourself of the chance that has come unexpectedly and after a long period of depression.

Either enrich yourself and family, or if your means are restricted, at least realize enough if investment is sufficient to buy a home in the good old golden days of '99 you would have been compelled to drop your present occupation and incur the risk of life and health to get a chance of wealth which is now offered you from the investment of a small part of your savings in the gilt edged stock in this company.

The incorporators, principal stockholders and directors have been selected from all walks of life and their reputation for integrity and solidity is world wide. A few of the names we give below is sufficient guarantee of the standing of the company, to-wit:

Albert C. Blatz, Pres. Val. Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. E. Hanson, S. Senator from Ill.; D. R. Edwards, Pass. Traffic Mgr., C. & N. D. R. R., Cincinnati; Frank A. Hecht, of Chas. Kaestner & Co., Chicago; Chas. H. Rockwell, T. Mgr., C. & N. D. R. R., Chicago; W. C. Wiegman, G. P. A., C. & N. D. R. R., Cincinnati; B. W. Griffith, Pres. First National Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.; Fred A. Otte, past 15 years with Shelby Bank, Shelby, Miss.; J. M. Phillips, Cashier First Nat'l Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.

And hundreds of others equally strong.

Shares are offered at \$1.00 each.

Par value, non-assessable, and will be offered for a limited time only.

Remember we will control a down our own large ocean boat, steamers and barges on the Yukon.

This investment is safe and far better paying than savings banks or any other investment offered to the public today.

Do not miss the opportunity. Send application for stock, accompanying the same with the amount of money you desire to invest, and stock will be sent you by return mail. Address all communications, and make all money payable to

The Alaska Transportation and Development Company.

Fisher Building, Cor. Van Buren & Dearborn Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

Send stamp for Alaska News which gives map and all information of Alaska.

A. J. Clementz & Co.

at Matthews Tannery, Canal street, MASSILLON, O.

Pay the Highest Market Price

for Hides, Fells and Skins.

HEADQUARTERS

for Leather, Shoe Findings

Builders Supplies and Feed

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

\$5,000,000 COMBINE.

Tube Manufacturers Form a Big Trust.

TAKE 90 PER CENT OF PRODUCT.

Ants at Toledo and Shelby Under the Management of the New Corporation. Pennsylvania Factories Also Included. Prepared to Bid for Foreign Trade.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.—At last a strong combination of steel tubing manufacturers has been perfected, and the new corporation will absolutely represent 90 per cent of the tubing output of the United States. The combination is made up of the Brewer Seamless Tube Company and the American Weldless Tube Company of this city, the Shelby Tube Company of Toledo, O., the Ellwood Tube Company of Ellwood, Pa., and the Greenlee Tube Company of Greenville, Pa. The consolidation is the Shelby Tube Company, and is capitalized at \$5,000,000 under the provision for iron and steel plants in the Pennsylvania statutes. W. H. Miller of Shelby will be the president and general manager, and the main offices will be at the Shelby plant.

The big deal was promoted by Colonel A. Lozier and Mr. Miller, who recently sized each other up in the fight for a steel trust with the help of English capital on the company's part. The combination is in a position to take a big bid for foreign trade, as the steel patents are a part of the assets, as minimum output of the combined mills is 5,000,000 feet. An arrangement is in force, however, by which tubing for different purposes will be made at different mills, one taking the cyclic tubing, one the government work, one the line work, etc. It is expected that the amalgamation will also undertake to produce steel billets by the open hearth process.

Rural Delivery Practised.

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 13.—Private enterprise has demonstrated that rural delivery of mail is practical and satisfactory in Wayne county. One year ago to Albert Sommers, mail carrier between this city and Creston, entered to a contract with a number of persons living from one to five miles from the city to deliver mail to them once a day, paying Sommers \$1 per year for the service. The plan worked well that all of the original parties and any additional ones will enter into contracts with him for delivery of mail during the coming year. Mr. Sommers says that his idea was the means of trying every person to whom he delivered mail to subscribe for at least one daily paper.

Big Fire in Fostoria.

FOSTORIA, Nov. 13.—An explosion of quantity of gasoline in the basement of the Alcott building caused a fire which demolished the entire building. It was one of the finest business blocks in the city. The ground floor was occupied by the Maberry shoe store, Vogel Bros. tailoring store, Western Union Telegraph company, American Express company and Alcott Hardware company. The upper floors were occupied by the Honer club, the Odd Fellows and physicians' offices. The loss will reach \$50,000.

Stole the Wrong Body.

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 13.—Dr. F. K. Randall, one of the best-known actioneers in the county, is in an amusing confounded to having assisted in carrying the body of Carlton W. Kelley to a cemetery at Londonderry. The body of Kelley was secured by mistake, the faculty desired to have that of an Jones, who killed himself by taking three bottles of peppermint.

Millmen Did Not Quit.

BELLAIRE, Nov. 13.—Six o'clock last night was the time set for the element and labor assembly for all the men to quit work and leave the Bellaire steel works. The men in the mill voted five to one to remain in the whole plant will continue as usual.

GENERAL RECTOR CLEARED.

Grand Jury at Easton, Pa., Dismissed Alleged Conspiracy Bills.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—The grand jury has ignored the bills in the conspiracy cases of General Frank Reeder, secretary of the commonwealth; Walter C. Weiss and Maurice O. Van Valkenburg, the prosecution charges were conspiracy to commit robbery and to defame the character of ex-Postmaster General Wadsworth, in a legislative campaign for United States senator, in which the latter was defeated by Senator Penrose. The cases went to the grand jury, where some delay on account of absence of witnesses. William A. Finck, the man who made the famous affidavit on which the charges were brought, could not be found, and there was difficulty in securing the attendance of a number of prominent men, including Congressman Connell. These were eventually secured, and it was decided to proceed without Winsboro, Prosecutor Van Valkenburg being the principal witness. The court instructed the jury before they retired on the cases pending and planned what constituted a conspiracy. Judge Scott also told them to dispose of the costs in case they ignored the bills.

Approved Lease of Gas Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Mayor Warlock has signed the bill recently passed by council leasing the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company at a rental of \$1,000,000 for 30 years and to spend \$5,000,000 on the improvement of the gas works. Mayor Warlock holds the execution of a lease until injunction proceedings are brought by the Citizens' Municipal Association and individuals have been filed.

Sent a Rifle For Carlistas.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 13.—The police have seized 300 rifles intended for the Carlistas.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

Special Commissioner Kason and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Confer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, and to this end meetings have been fixed between Hon. John W. Kason, who is specially delegated by President McKinley to conduct reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, and Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine. In view of these meetings it is pointed out that much misapprehension exists as to the preferences which the Canadian tariff law gives to Great Britain. The law makes no mention of Great Britain. It has two schedules, maximum and minimum. At present Great Britain enjoys the minimum rates, but the same are open to all other countries the United States included and there is nothing in the law which contemplates giving Great Britain the exclusive benefits of these lower rates.

DIED FOR THE WOUNDED.

A Survivor Arrives From the Massacre of British Troops.

SIMLA, Nov. 13.—The viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the disastrous reconnaissance of the British force, when 50 men were killed and wounded.

Dispatches received from the British camp in the Maidan valley say that a survivor has just come in from there from Lieutenant McIntyre and the 12 men killed by natives. This survivor says that when the lieutenant found himself isolated he dispatched him for aid, as the small party was hampered by the wounded and would not desert them. The rest of the sad tale will never be known.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

The Famous Blue Cut the Scene of Another Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13.—The St. Louis far mail on the Missouri Pacific railway has been held up three miles east of Independence, Mo., by five masked men, who flagged the train with red lanterns. The scene of the holdup is within a mile of the famous Blue cut, in which so many robberies on the Chicago and Alton road have occurred.

Two of the robbers were disguised as women and when the engineer saw them swimming a lantern across the tracks, an apparent signal of danger, he did not hesitate to stop. The engine crew were immediately covered with revolvers. Conductor Dennis O'Brien and brakeman McMichael stepped out to see what was the matter and were greeted by a volley of bullets, which at once caused the greatest confusion in the passenger coaches.

The conductor and brakeman were compelled to cut the express and baggage cars from the rest of the train, and the engineer and fireman were made to get down from the cab. The robbers quickly jumped aboard and took the engine and express car about two miles further east, where they stopped and compelled Express Messenger Williams to open his car. He offered no resistance, as he carried no treasure. The robbers had evidently intended to stop the St. Louis limited express, which leaves Kansas City at a later hour, and were greatly surprised upon discovering that the cars which they had captured contained nothing of value.

In their rage they pounced upon the express messenger and went through his pockets, but \$2.85 was all they secured. After this they quickly left the train and disappeared in the darkness. The train proceeded on its way.

Sheriff Martin Cases Postponed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 13.—A surprise was sprung in court when District Attorney Fell asked for a continuance of the cases against Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the murder of 24 strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10, because some of the wounded miners are still in the hospital. Counsel for Sheriff Martin entered a vigorous protest, but the cases were continued until January.

Elks Repudiate Fitzsimmons.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 13.—Grand Exalted Ruler Meade D. Detweiler has suspended the Marion (Ind.) Lodge of Elks and forwarded the papers to District Deputy Armstrong of that state, authorizing him to secure the charter, paraphernalia and lodge effects. This action was due to the violation of the laws of the order in the method of initiating Robert Fitzsimmons.

Martin Enslay on Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Charles T. Collins, formerly of Cleveland, who accused Martin T. Enslay, member of a prominent southern family, of nearly murdering him and committing robbery, failed to appear when Enslay was put on trial at Clayton. Judge Hitzel was furious and says Enslay's trial will go on. He says if he catches Collins he will fine him heavily for contempt.

A Bad Negro Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 13.—The rapist Bad Beard has been lynched at Carrollton. The mob succeeded in breaking into the courthouse and getting Beard out before the arrival of the state troops from Tuscaloosa. He assaulted a 7-year-old girl. The mob followed him from place to place for a week.

Blanco Pleases United States.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—United States Minister Woodford has had a cordial interview with Senor Moret, minister of the colonies, and it is believed that he assured Senor Moret that the United States government is satisfied with the measures taken thus far by Marshal Blanco.

Suicided Because Penniless.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The suicide of the young French tourist, who inhaled illuminating gas in Green's hotel, is now believed to have been due to his being without money. The man's identity has been established as Maurice Rossan of Paris.

RETAIL TRADE BETTER.

Cold and Stormy Weather Increases Orders.

BIG CLEARING HOUSE PAYMENTS.

Railroad Earnings For the First Week of November Nearly Equal to the Same Week of 1892. The Iron Situation. Condition of Wool—The Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade issued today says: Colder and stormy weather, so long needed to accelerate distribution of winter goods, has materially helped in some quarters and the resultant improvement in retail trade is mentioned in nearly every northern dispatch this week so that orders to fill stocks have been encouraging, and in some branches the multitude of demands for immediate delivery show that the distribution to consumers has already gone much beyond the expectations of dealers. But this is not yet the general rule, and with many complaints of delayed trade from other quarters, there still remains the extensive shrinkage caused by fever and quarantines at the south. It is, therefore, the more surprising that the volume of all payments through clearing houses continues about as large as in 1892 and 1893, per cent larger than last year.

Railroad earnings also nearly equal those of 1892 for the first week of November, and half the mileage in the United States shows earnings in October of \$3,544,496, or 8 per cent larger than last year and 2 per cent larger than 1892. Speculative markets feel disappointed because prices do not rise farther and faster, but it is fortunate for producers and dealers that the experience of the past years in that respect has not been repeated. There is nothing to cause general reaction, the purchasing power of the people is gradually increasing, and after the lull which follows extensive replenishment of stocks trade should give ample evidence of that increase.

The output of iron furnaces Nov. 1 was 21,159 tons weekly, against 20,129 tons Oct. 1, a gain of 6.1 per cent, and unsold stocks decreased 45,000 tons in October, indicating a larger consumption in manufacturers than ever before, even when the output of pig was pushed by swiftly advancing prices to the highest point 21,682 tons, Nov. 1, 1895. Prices of iron products rose that year 55 per cent, but are now not 1 per cent higher than June 9. The enormous output, with some more furnaces started in November, causes but a slight decline in a summer pig to \$0.25 at Pittsburgh, with no decline in other pig there, at the east or Chicago, and no fall in prices of finished products, except a shade in angles.

While most works have orders for the rest of the year and in sheets and some other branches are far behind in deliveries, new orders are few, but include one for 2,000 cars at Chicago and one for 400 at Pittsburgh, one for an armored ship at Chester, many for small buildings and for St. Vincent's hospital and three school houses here, many for bridges, with some for the drainage canal at Chicago, a lively demand for hoops, and a large export business with a quantity of bars for Asia.

Woolen mills generally have orders for three months ahead, are not seeking further engagements. Large sales of speculative lots of wool at prices not stated suggest that it may be lower before the mills see a price to mount, with heavy speculation, and has risen 50 per cent, without reaction in quotations, while the rise in goods averages but 14 per cent.

Wheat dropped over 2 cents, but has since risen as much with heavy buying for exports. Western receipts continue heavy, in two weeks 1,408,907 bushels, against 1,511,192 last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 6,562,022 bushels against 4,921,311 last year. An English authority reckons the world's yield at 161,000,000 bushels less than last year, would mean a market for all this country has to spare.

Corn exports are again larger than last year, and the price has risen 14 cents. Later prices of meats do not indicate that farmers have as yet much improvement to save corn for feeding.

Failures for the week have been 291 in the United States, against 276 last year and 24 in Canada, against 46 last year.

NO TEMPLE CUP GAMES.

The National League Baseball Magnates Abandon Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The National Baseball League magnates have abolished the Temple cup series of post-season games which have been played between the clubs ending first and second the last four seasons. The only opposition was on the part of Mr. Freedman of New York. To make its adoption unanimous he voted with the rest in its favor, but remarked that he would set aside a fund of \$5,000 or more to be presented to his men should they finish at the top in the season of 1895.

A donation of \$75 was made to the Cincinnati fireman Umbire Hurst injured.

ANNEXATION SURE.

Poll of the Senate Shows Hawaiian Treaty Will Be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty by the United States is assured. The administration has made a poll of that body and as a result President McKinley is satisfied that more than two-thirds of the senators will vote for ratification.

It is said to be the purpose of Chairman Davis at the first executive session to ask that a day be fixed for taking up the treaty. Ratification during the early part of the year is confidently expected.

President McKinley, in his message to congress, will present the argument for annexation. He will show that the treaty has already been ratified by the Hawaiian senate, and that only the action of the senate of the United States is required to add the islands to our territory.

BISHOP M'CAB'S MISSION.

Sent a Missionary to Alaska on \$100 He Borrowed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Bishop Charles C. McCabe caused considerable surprise among the members of the general missionary committee of the Methodist church when he announced that he had established an Alaskan mission. He said he had borrowed \$100 and sent a missionary to Alaska, and that the latter was now ministering to the spiritual wants of the gold-diggers.

He asked for \$1,600 to enable him to continue the work in Alaska. The request was referred to a special committee, as was also the request of Bishop Newman, who asked that the appropriation for the Chinese missions of California be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Synods to Act Independently, Yet Aid the Home Board.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—The Presbyterian committee of 15 appointed by the last general assembly to arrange a permanent home mission plan has concluded its labors. It was left to Dr. Withrow to name the five members of a sub-committee.

It is to incorporate in its plan the control of the home missions by the self-supporting synods, as in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. It is to provide fully for preserving the unity of the home mission work, as exemplified in the home board and is to present a uniform scheme by which certain percentages of the money collected for missions in each synod shall go to the home board before acquiring the committee passed a resolution affirming the loyalty of the presbyteries to the home mission board and it provided for the forwarding of this resolution to the board at once. When the sub-committee gets its report ready it will make it known to Dr. Withrow, who will then call a second meeting of the committee.

FORCED TO BE PEACEFUL.

Spain's Efforts to Obtain a Navy Fairly Owing to Her Financial Straits—Reduced Credit—Tried to Buy Ships Built for Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Striking evidence of Spain's financial straits is furnished in the dispatch of the Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, saying that the Spanish government, finding it impossible to raise a sum of £10,000,000 (\$15,000,000) by loan or taxation, to carry out its original plans, has decided to build two new cruisers only of 2,000 tons each.

It is now pointed out that the cruisers mentioned by the Daily Mail correspondent were to have been built ships, for whose construction the government of Spain negotiated with the Armstrongs months ago. The contracts were eventually signed and the keels of the new battleships were laid, but the Armstrongs refused to proceed without assurance of payment. Now it is doubtful if Spain will even be able to pay for the small and comparatively ineffective cruisers which are intended to replace the projected battleships.

In spite of this, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Spanish naval authorities claim to regard the Spanish navy as being already superior to the navy of the United States, which may explain some of the belated utterances of the Spanish press.

In connection with Spain's hunt for warships, American diplomats have learned that Spain recently endeavored to make an arrangement with Japan whereby in the event of war with the United States the 30 or so warships now building in various shipyards for Japan would be transferred to Spain and it is supposed that upon the failure of these negotiations, the Spanish government entered upon a deal with China for the transfer to the Spanish flag of several vessels about completed for the Chinese republic.

The diplomats referred to express the opinion that from the standpoint of international law the completion of such a deal might be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the United States.

Besides the Rothschilds, other prominent financiers of London and Paris have entirely cut off the monetary supplies which Spain has hitherto succeeded in obtaining.

Competitor Crew to Be Freed.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Dispatches received here from Madrid confirm the previous reports to the effect that the prisoners captured on board the American schooner Competitor, in April, 1895, will be included in the general amnesty decree soon to be issued.

ON SOUTH PEN BATTLEFIELDS.

Pennsylvania Veterans Dedicating Regimental Monuments Today.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 13.—Hundreds of Pennsylvania's, who will participate in the dedication of Pennsylvania's monuments in the Chickamauga-Chatanooga National park, are already in the city. The members of the national commission and the Pennsylvania park commission have arrived, as have Governor Hastings, with his staff General Gobin and staff and many other prominent Pennsylvanians.

Today occurred the regimental dedications of the various monuments, in all 16. Tonight at the city auditorium a public reception will be tendered the veterans. Governor Hastings, Governor Taylor and many other distinguished northern and southern men will deliver addresses. Monday afternoon the elaborate decorative exercises at Orchard Knob take place. For Monday evening the Tennessee department, G. A. R., has arranged a campfire at which all the veterans are expected to be present.

Durant May Live Until March.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—In view of the fact that the supreme court, which is now in session at San Francisco, will adjourn on Tuesday next until the second Monday in January it is not considered probable that W. H. T. Durant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lambert and Minnie Williams, will expire this crime for which he was sentenced to be hanged in December, 1895, before March.

MONEY FOR MASSILLON NOTICED THIS BEFORE.

An Immense Total Paid Out in Wages Saturday.

IT WILL APPROXIMATE \$100,000.

Nearly All the Manufacturing Concerns, and All the Coal Companies Pay Off Their Hands—Prosperity Reaches Massillon for One Day, at All Events.

More cash has been paid out in wages in Massillon, Saturday, than on any one day since 1893. The bankers from whom THE INDEPENDENT obtains the foregoing, can locate \$87,000, and believe that the grand total of wages that will be settled by the large and small concerns, will reach fully \$100,000. The largest portion of this sum will be distributed among the coal miners. They have had steady work—something to which they have been strangers for years, and a few of the companies pay for three weeks' work instead of two. The bankers have been busy for three days past, trying to secure the proper proportions of currency and small change to meet these pay rolls.

The Massillon Bridge Co., Warthorn & Co., the Corns Iron & Steel Co., and a few others paid a week ago. Substantially all other concerns pay today.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The general buying of stocks, today, was more pronounced than of late. In quite a number of places information came out with reference to large purchases, which have been made on a scale down during the past week. Advances were sent out last night by some large commission houses who have all along been bearish, that the market had turned and favored buying. Sugar news was more favorable. Rock Island had the Granger group, and all had a healthy rally. Closing firm. The following is the bank statement:

Reserve decreased	\$ 886,250
Loans increased	1,281,250
Specie increased	18,330
Legal increased	18,330
Deposits increased	258,000
Circulation decreased	17,500

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange.

	Open	High	Low	Close
American Sugar	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
American Spirits	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
American Tobacco	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Atchafalpa (Ind.)	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
C. & C. & Co.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chicago Gas	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cincinnati & Nashville	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Manhattan	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Missouri Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rock Island	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
St. Paul	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Western Union	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs lower, \$3.20 to \$3.60; cattle unchanged; sheep weak.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—[By Associated Press]

Disappointing cables caused a lower opening to the wheat pit this morning. The first half of the session was quiet but strong. The receipts at Chicago were above the estimate, also at Northwest. Bradstreet's world's shipments for the week show 5,445,000 bushels. Those who had long wheat seemed to be gratified at the actions of the market and purchased on moderate declines. The bears were busy running "trash" to break the market, but with little effect. May suffered from such news, but December continued to advance. Sentiment at the close was buoyant on soft spots.

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Oats	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Dec.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
May	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Corn	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Dec.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
May	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pork	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Dec.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lard	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dec.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jan.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

NAVARRIE, Nov. 13.—Wheat 88 to 90 cents.

DALTON, Nov. 13.—Wheat, 89 and 90 cents.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	90-92
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	16-18
Corn	20-22
Barley	15-18
Flax seed	1-10
Clover seed	25-28
Timothy seed	10-11
Hay, per 100 lbs.	10-11
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	70-80
Hay	\$8.00-7.00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.	18
Eggs, per dozen	18
Lard, per lb.	10
Hams, per lb.	10
Shoulders, per lb.	6-8
Sides	6-8
Cheese	50-60
Potatoes	20-25
White Beans, per bushel	1-10
Onions	5-10
Apples	5-10
Evaporated Apples, choice	20-25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	20-25

HIDE.

	Per pound
Beef, No. 1, green	3
No. 2	2
Cattle, No. 1	6
No. 2	5
Tallow	20-25
Peanut	20-25

I was completely covered with sores. Every limb in my body ached. Had been sick for five years. Doctors could do me no good. Most of my time was spent in bed; was a complete wreck. Burdock Blood Purifiers have completely cured me in three months. Mrs. Annie Zoepfen, Crookstown, Minn.

Doan's Kidney Tea regulates the action of the kidneys, cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

You Probably Have, and May Have Spoken About It.

The reader of this newspaper, if he takes the time and trouble to look carefully through its columns, will probably find half a dozen statements tacked onto the foot of reading notices about medicinal preparations. Note this fact. In each and every case, as far as Massillon is concerned, as far as the reader's knowledge of the party is concerned, he might just as well live in the moon. Make another note of this. The only remedy on the market which gives testimony at home, local proof in every town and city in the Union, to back up its claims, is Doan's Kidney Pills. They all try it, but they cannot do it. Why they are unable to do it can safely be left with the reader to draw his own conclusions. Here is Massillon proof for Massillon readers. Mrs. Thomas Leahy, mother of Mrs. Thomas Hazan No. 328 Erie street, with whom she makes her home, says: "I am now 72 years of age and have lived in the city the greater part of my life. I had lagrippe some years ago and it affected my kidneys, causing backache a good part of the time, pains in the sides over the hips and up to the shoulders, particularly when I stooped over. It was more severe in changeable weather or when I took a slight cold, and it got so bad that when the doctors found they could not relieve me they said, 'Oh, you are too old, we can't help you.' My daughter got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Baitly's drug store, thinking they would do me some good. They did, and that in a very short time. I have found them so beneficial that I can recommend them with great pleasure. If Doan's Kidney Pills will help a person of my age I am quite sure they will help anyone."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

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Mrs. C. C. Craig is visiting friends in the city.

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The Ft. Wayne division freight agent and party inspected their department of the road, Wednesday. The electrical signal and interlocking inspection party passed through town today, stopping at all telegraph offices, interlocking switches such as are at the junction of the C. L. & W. and P. F. W. & C. at M. & C. junction and examining all switches, signals, batteries and instruments. This is the most important inspection of the year.

Miss Bertha Wertzbaugh entertained a party of young people Wednesday at her home with progressive party. Fifteen games were played. Mr. W. R. Roberts, of Canton, won the men's prize, a match safe and the ladies' prize, a toothpick holder was won by Mrs. Sara Inglis. The other prizes a child's mirror and a tin horn were won by Estelle M. and Wm. Lasnacht, respectively. An elegant lunch was served, after which all departed having enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Francis Schlatter, the divine healer, arrived in Massillon, Friday night, and this morning left for Canton, where he will spend a month healing the afflicted. It is Mr. Schlatter's intention to visit Massillon two days each week during his stay in Canton. To an Independent reporter he denied having stated that he had married Mrs. Ferris formerly of Canton, and wife of the inventor of the Ferris wheel. The report sent out from Bowling Green he claimed to be not responsible for.

William Ralston of Newmum, who is seeking appointment as mine inspector of this district to succeed John P. Jones, who has been elected to the state legislature, is in Massillon today. Mr. Ralston was a practical miner for many years previous to his entering the Ohio State university, from which institution he was graduated not long ago, a full fledged mining engineer. Some of the other aspirants for the inspectorship are David Williams, of Canal Fulton, William Knight, of Massillon, and Mr. Jones, of Canton. All are said to be well qualified for the position, and have strong endorsements.

The East street A grammar school met, Wednesday afternoon, and organized a literary society. At a meeting one week ago the school elected temporary officers, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution. At the meeting

Yesterday afternoon the committee on constitution reported, and its report was received and adopted by the society. The following officers were elected: President Ethel Cary, vice president, Elmer Jones, secretary, Lily Becker, critic, A. B. Oberlin. The society will meet every Wednesday afternoon until the close of school. The order of exercises will consist of recitations, discussion of current events, essays, select readings and debates. The following question was adopted for consideration at the next meeting: "Resolved, That there is more credit due to Abraham Lincoln for what he did for the United States than there is to George Washington."

Jacob Hambach, special officer at Meyer's lake, picked up a moss covered bottle, Tuesday, which contained the following note: "Finder will please notify my family. I am at the bottom of the lake." The signature was that of John Lerch. The find recalls the mysterious disappearance of Albert Lerch in February, 1891. Mr. Lerch was a well known Canton contractor, but has not been heard from since his departure. He was last seen at Navarre and had \$300 in his possession. Mrs. John Lerch claims the note has nothing whatever to do with the disappearance of Albert and regards it as a hoax. She thinks he was foully dealt with at Navarre.

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

One Will be Held at Louisville After Thanksgiving

On the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving, Nov. 26th and 27th, the teachers of Stark county will hold an institute in Louisville, where the following programme of useful topics will be discussed by two able instructors:

Friday morning—Address of Welcome, Dr. Baker, Response, President Kurtz, The Physical Basis of History, J. A. Leonard, The Teaching of Today, Miss Leah Patridge, The Moral Forces in History, Mr. Leonard.

Afternoon—Study and recitation, Miss Patridge, How to Teach Descriptive Geography, Mr. Leonard, The Pedagogical Order, Miss Patridge, A Wise Choice of Books, Mr. Leonard.

Saturday morning—Practical Psychology, Miss Patridge, How to Teach Mathematical Geography, Mr. Leonard, Training for Power, Miss Patridge.

Afternoon—The Making of a Shower, Mr. Leonard, Primary Teaching, Miss Patridge, The Product of the Weather, Mr. Leonard, Child Study, Miss Patridge. Each lecture will occupy about forty minutes. The citizens of Louisville will give the teachers a hearty welcome. It is hoped that as many as possible will be present both days.

ONCE LIVED HERE.

Painful Case of Edward Schouder, Now of Kansas

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 11. We were very much surprised to read an article in the Saturday Blade, of Chicago, wherein was an account of one Ed Schouder, who, it seems, has been adjudged insane. It appears also that he called at the White House to see President McKinley, demanding that he be granted his farm in Kansas or somebody would get hurt. Mr. Schouder was born and raised on his father's farm, about one mile north of Massillon. He married one of Mr. McConnel's daughters, and about fifteen years ago they moved to Kansas, where they have resided ever since. Mr. Schouder responded to the call for troops, and in 1862 enlisted in a company at Massillon under the command of Colonel Lucy. He fought bravely during the civil war and tried hard to save his country. When this intelligence reached our ears we indeed, were deeply pained as he was always highly respected in this community by all who knew him.

DEMAND FOR ENGINES.

An Unusual Briskness in Russell & Co.'s Trade

There has been an immense demand for Russell & Co.'s automatic engines during the past ten days, and numerous valuable contracts have been secured. Mr. C. A. Gates stated today that if the present demand continued throughout November, more contracts will have been received than during the entire fiscal year when closed in October. This is a splendid beginning for the new year and the indications are that the present business will continue.

MR. CLEVELAND IS FIRM.

He Says That He Did Right in the Princeton Inn Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13. [By Associated Press]—The Times-Herald prints a letter from Grover Cleveland saying that the action of the Presbytery in the case of Dr. Shields in no wise changes his opinion of the Princeton Inn matter. He declares that he signed the petition for a license, and would do it again under the same circumstances, believing that he did no wrong.

Ready to Pay Five Per Cent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13. [By Associated Press]—Receiver Edward Hawkins has issued notice to the creditors of the Indianapolis National Bank that he is ready to pay another 5 per cent dividend. This makes a total of 55 per cent.

Thought His Back Broken.

William P. Jones, employed in E. J. Evans' Rose Hill mine, near Justus was caught beneath an immense stone, Saturday morning, and it was thought that his back was broken. Drs. Hardy and Culbertson, of Massillon, were summoned.

West Lebanon Wedding.

WEST LEBANON, Nov. 11.—Mr. G. M. Gallatin and Miss Leah M. Eby were married here Nov. 1st, the Rev. M. Beck officiating. The bride and groom live in this vicinity.

Anyone who suffers from that terrible plague, Itching Piles, will appreciate the immediate relief and permanent cure that comes through the use of Doan's Ointment. It never fails.

THE FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

SMITHFIELD HAMS.

The Method Employed in Curing These Celebrated Hams.

The method employed in curing the celebrated Smithfield hams is as follows: The hams are placed in a large tray of fine Liverpool salt. Then the flesh surface is sprinkled with finely ground crude saltpeter until the hams are as white as though covered by a moderate frost, or, say, use three to four pounds of the powdered saltpeter to 1,000 pounds of hams.

After applying the saltpeter, immediately salt with the Liverpool fine salt, covering well the entire surface. Now pack the hams in bulk, but not on piles more than three feet high. In ordinary weather the hams should remain thus for three days.

Then break bulk and resalt with the fine salt. The hams thus salted and resalted should now remain in salt in bulk one day for each and every pound of ham weighs—that is, a two pound ham should remain two days and in such proportion of time for larger and smaller sizes.

Next, wash with tepid water until the hams are thoroughly cleaned and after partially drying rub the entire surface with finely ground black pepper.

Now the hams should be hung up in the smokehouse, and this important operation be begun. The smoking should be very gradually and slowly done, lasting 30 or 40 days, most packers using green hickory or red oak to smoke with.

After the hams are cured and smoked they should be reppered to guard against vermin and then bagged. These hams improve with age and may be considered perfect at about one year old.

The conclusion naturally to be drawn from these facts is that any ham treated as these packers treat theirs would be better than the average. The Smithfield ham however owes its popularity to its peculiar flavor, and this flavor is not due to the manner in which it is cured, else any ham cured in the same manner would rival it. It does not owe its flavor to the manner of feeding also, for close hogs from other parts of the country could be brought here and perfected. The necessary things in the opinion of the producers, as summed up by National Provisioner, are as follows:

(1) A slow growing, peculiar shaped hog. (2) Peculiar game flavor produced by the wild life in the woods and the nuts, berries, etc., upon which it lives. (3) Rapid production of flesh when the fattening process begins. The fat formed of corn and pure water. (4) The methods of curing and smoking.

Sugar Beet Seed.

In experiments conducted at the station at Schuyler, Neb., to decide the comparative value of domestic and foreign grown beet seed the plants from the native grown seed seemed to have a higher vitality and to be better suited to the climatic conditions of the locality than those grown from imported seeds. They showed during the growing season a more abundant foliage and a better development of roots. This higher vitality and quality of the beets grown from domestic seed illustrate in a forcible degree the advisability of the production of our beet seed at home. Even granting that seeds produced in foreign countries have the same high qualities it must be admitted that their vitality is in danger of being very much diminished during shipment to this country.

Not only did the beets produced from the home grown seed have a higher percentage of sugar, but they also afforded a higher yield per acre as determined in the experiments at Schuyler. The mean tonnage per acre from the home grown seed was 24.1 and from the imported seed 17.9. The mean pounds of sugar produced per acre from the home grown seed were 7,891 and from the imported seed 5,187. This shows an increase of about 52 per cent in the actual quantity of sugar per acre when domestic seed was used.

The quantity of seed required to plant an acre is about 15 pounds.

Another point to be considered is that by the importation of foreign seeds there is danger of introducing those fungoid and microbial diseases of beets which have produced such ravages in Europe.

Placing Pump in a Well.

In placing any form of pump in a well, writes F. H. Newell in the department year book, care must be taken that the water flows freely toward it. For this reason it is desirable that wells from which considerable quantities of water are pumped shall be of sufficient size to enable observation to be made of the behavior of the pump and the level of the water surface. In many cases irrigators, misled by the common use of the term "underflow," have assumed that the water underground must flow rapidly to their wells and have sunk pipes into the water bearing strata, connecting pumps to these as though they led directly to an open body of water. Powerful windmills have been provided and strong pumps attached in ignorance of the fact that the water can percolate but slowly through the ordinary sands and gravel. As a result loss and disappointment have ensued, and the farmer, instead of digging out a suitable well, has condemned the pumping machinery as defective. If an open pit had been provided in the first place, he would at least have seen where the source of trouble lay and probably have been able to secure a larger supply of water by sinking numerous connecting wells.

According to one authority, it has been found to be about 30 per cent more profitable to fatten and dispose of steers 2 years old than to keep them up to 8 years of age.

ABOUT SUBSOILING.

When It Is Profitable and When It Is Not.

The lessons that one should endeavor to master in relation to soil management are not to be extracted from a single year's experience, but rather from a series of years. For several seasons prior to 1893 the drainage was a very popular thing, and a great deal of it was done. Moreover, many desired to drain who felt unable to do so. When the dry years came, the men who had believed strongly in the drainage never spoke of it even in a whisper. After the wet season of 1896 there was a similar silence in regard to subsoiling. The land had been wet enough recently, so why make reservoirs to hold more moisture? But, says the Iowa Homestead, there are thousands of fields in the west that succumbed to drought this year which probably would not have done so had they been subsoiled in the fall of 1896. Many are beginning to realize this, too, although, as is too commonly the case, the realization comes too late to do any good except to those who can permanently store up their experience for future guidance.

Among this class of farmers it is probable that some subsoiling will be done this year. The time to do it will be shortly at hand. Nearly or quite all the experiments that have been made in subsoiling in the west have shown that the work should be done in the fall. The opportunity for accumulating moisture is better and, with our present knowledge of the subject it seems pretty certain that the land needs time to settle after the work is done and before a crop is planted. This makes it necessary to do in the fall such subsoiling as may be done.

It should be remembered, too, that not all soils are benefited by subsoiling. Lands that are sandy or gravelly underneath and have a tendency to leach are probably injured rather than benefited by subsoiling. On the other hand, lands in which the subsoil is most compact, and from which water finds a difficulty in escaping except by surface drainage, are most benefited by this treatment. Every one who thinks of subsoiling should study the character of his own land and try and determine whether it will in his case be beneficial. In case of doubt a little subsoiling may be done in an experimental way upon a small area. No more individually instructive experiment could be made by the farmer than to subsoil a strip in a field this fall and then watch the result next season to see how the yield compares with that of the remainder of the field on which no subsoiling has been done. In conclusion the authority quoted says:

"We are not prepared, and we do not think anybody in the west is prepared, to say with any degree of positiveness under just what circumstances subsoiling is profitable and when it is not. That is a question that can only be determined after the collection of a good deal more experience than has yet been recorded. We think, however, that the treatment is one that will be profitable on many soils."

Markets for American Products.

The best foreign markets for American products and commodities are among those nations whose power to buy things and pay for them has been augmented by the use of labor saving inventions. The principal market, therefore, for American exports, says the secretary of agriculture in his report, is found in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and her colonies, which took during the last fiscal year \$11,701,040 worth of exports from the United States—that is to say, English-speaking people bought 25 per cent of all commodities and products exported from the United States during the fiscal year 1896. Germany, France, Holland and Belgium purchased during the same period of time \$210,932,054 worth of exports from the United States—that is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the nations enumerated purchased 84.9 per cent of the entire export output of the United States during the fiscal year 1896.

Other nations, including the remainder of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, took the balance of American exports, which amounted to \$160,902,574 in value and to 18.1 per cent of the entire shipments of this country.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

An Arkansas correspondent of Rural New Yorker says:

To keep sweet potatoes successfully requires a moderately dry atmosphere and a temperature from 50 to 70 F. A temperature much below 45 degrees for any length of time would be likely to result disastrously. An ordinary potato cellar requires the temperature to be kept too low to be an ideal place for sweet potatoes. If I had a few potatoes and wished to keep them, I would use a good sized box or barrel, stratify the tubers with perfectly dry sand or chaff and put them in some warm room in the dwelling where the above conditions could be secured. If no such place could be found, then I would set the barrel or box in the potato cellar. Being thus stratified would at least keep them from sudden changes of temperature, even in the cellar, which would be no little advantage to them.

Rural Brevities.

Great Falls, Minn., comes to the front again. Sheep shearing is done there with the aid of electricity. The shears resemble horse clippers in their operation, the power being transmitted to the shears through universal joints.

Professor W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin station says a fall calf is the most desirable to raise, whether for a cow or a steer.

Thoroughbred corn is just as much more profitable than common stock as the thoroughbred hog is more profitable than the old grub rooster.

According to The National Stockman, western feeders are preparing to furnish large numbers of sheep the coming winter. Everything points to a liberal production of mutton.

YOU will find that painting properly done with Pure White Lead and Pure Linsced Oil is a good investment—more than the cost will be added to the attractiveness and value of your property. Make sure that the brand is right. (See list of brands which are genuine.) Avoid the "just-as-good," "sold-for-less-money" sorts.

FREE By using National Lead Co's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet gives valuable information and art showing samples of colors free, also cards showing pictures of new houses at different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA, German Nat. Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



TWO GREAT BOOKS...

The Independent Company considers itself very fortunate in being able to offer as premiums to subscribers the books described below. They will be furnished on the following terms:

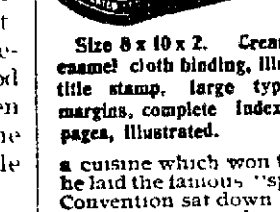
The White House COOK BOOK

THE BEST COOK BOOK PRINTED.

It more fully represents the progress and perfection of the culinary art than any previous work.

The "WHITE HOUSE" was compiled by Hugo Ziemann, steward of the White House under President Harrison, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette. It contains over 1,600 Cooking Recipes, besides recipes for toilet and household. Special articles on buying provisions, dinner giving, table etiquette, carving and care of sick.

A novel and most important department consists of carefully prepared Menus for Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, complete for one week in every month of the year.



Size 8 x 10 x 2. Cream white enamel cloth binding, illuminated title stamp, large type, wide margins, complete indexes, 570 pages, illustrated.

Point of authorship, it stands preeminent. Hugo Ziemann was at one time caterer for that Prince Napoleon who was killed while fighting the Zulus in Africa. He was afterwards steward of the famous Hotel Splendide in Paris. Later he conducted the celebrated Brunswick Cafe in New York, and still later he gave to the Hotel Excelsior, in Chicago, a cuisine which won the applause of even the gourmets of foreign lands. It was here that he laid the famous "spread" to which the chefs of the Republican Convention sat down in June 1888, and from which they arose with appetites softened, differences harmonized and victory organized.

Mrs. F. L. Gillette is no less proficient and capable, having made a life long and thorough study of cookery and housekeeping, especially as adapted to the practical wants of average American homes.

The work is embellished with fine portraits of all the ladies of the White House. The book has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been tried and tested, and can be relied upon as one of the best of its kind. It is comprehensive, filling completely, it embodies the requirements of housekeepers of all classes. It embodies several original and commendable features, among which may be mentioned the menus for the holidays and for one week in each month in the year, thus covering all varieties of reasonable foods, the convenient classification and arrangement of topics, the explicit method of explanation in preparing an article, in the order of manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it in the order of manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it in the order of manipulation.

Interesting information is given concerning the White House, how its hospitality is conducted, the menus served on special occasions, views of the interior.

The binding being of enameled cloth it can at any time be readily cleaned and made to look bright and fresh by simply rubbing it off with a damp cloth or sponge.

The Daily three months and the White House Cook Book, \$2.50.

The Semi-Weekly for one year and the Cook Book, \$2.00.

THE Farmer's Encyclopedia

EMBRACING ARTICLES BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITIES.

THE HORSE—Principles of treatment in training—Cure of Viciousness—Details of Methods for Subjection, etc.

THE COW—From Birth to Halter, with illustrations.

HORSE HABITS—Good, Bad and Indifferent—How to Encourage, Correct, etc. Illustrated.

SHOPPING—Plain Talk on an Important Subject, Showing Good and Bad Methods; illustrated.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE—Be Your Own Veterinary Surgeon—How to Diagnose.

CATTLE—Prevention of Diseases—Practical Remedies, etc.

CALVING—Natural Parturitions, Valuable Hints, etc.

SHEEP—How to Raise Them—Diseases—Their Prevention and Cure.

SWINE—Breeding—Care, Diseases, etc.

POULTRY—Breeds and Breeding—Care of—Diseases, etc.—Eggs and Incubators.

BEEES—Culture and Care of.

THE DOG—His Needs—His Uses—How to Train—Diseases, etc.

TOILET—Useful Hints and Recipes.

HEALTH—How to Secure and Retain it—Simple and Valuable Remedies for Man, Woman and Child.

SOCIAL LIFE—The Family, the Home, the Young Man, the Young Woman, and Useful Home Suggestions that make all happier and life the more dear to all.

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The Rev. C. M. Roberts will give an address on the subject of "Lessons from the Life of St. Paul" at the Perry township Sunday school convention, in the First Methodist Sunday school room, Friday evening, November 19. This address will be of great interest to all who have followed the Sunday school lessons for the past six months.

Balser Ketterer, who escaped from the county infirmary a week ago, was found wandering about the streets and annoying residents by seeking shelter in barns and out-houses, Friday night, and was taken in charge by an officer. Trustee Klissas today communicated with the infirmary authorities, and they had Ketterer taken to that place.

The Ft. Wayne division freight agent and party inspected their department of the road, Wednesday. The electrical, signal and interlocking inspection party passed through town today, stopping at all telegraph offices, interlocking switches such as are at the junction of the C. L. & W. and P. F. W. & C. at M. & C. junction, and examining all switches, signals, batteries and instruments. This is the most important inspection of the year.

Miss Bertha Wertzbacher entertained a party of young people Wednesday at her home, with progressive pedro. Fifteen games were played. Mr. A. Roberts, of Canton, won the men's first prize, a match safe, and the ladies' first prize, a toothpick holder was won by Miss Sara Inglis. The other prizes, a china box and a tin horn, were won by Estelle Mott and Wm. Fasnacht, respectively. An elegant lunch was served, after which all departed, having enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Francis Schlatter, the divine healer, arrived in Massillon, Friday night, and this morning left for Canton, where he will spend a month healing the afflicted. It is Mr. Schlatter's intention to visit Massillon two days each week during his stay in Canton. Toan LINDENBLOM reporter he denied having stated that he had married Mrs. Ferris, formerly of Canton, and wife of the inventor of the Ferris wheel. The report sent out from Bowling Green he claimed to be not responsible for.

William Ralston, of Newman, who is seeking appointment as mine inspector of this district, to succeed John P. Jones, who has been elected to the state legislature, is in Massillon today. Mr. Ralston was a practical miner for many years previous to his entering the Ohio State university, from which institution he was graduated not long ago, a full-fledged mining engineer. Some of the other aspirants for the inspectorship are David Williams, of Canal Fulton, William Knight, of Massillon, and Mr. Jones, of Canton. All are said to be well qualified for the position, and have strong recommendations.

The East street grammar school met, Wednesday afternoon, and organized a literary society. At a meeting one week ago the school elected temporary officers, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution. At the meeting

yesterday afternoon the committee on constitution reported, and its report was received and adopted by the society. The following officers were elected: President, Ethel Cary; vice president, Elmer Jones; secretary, Lily Blocker; critic, A. B. Oberlin. The society will meet every Wednesday afternoon until the close of school. The order of exercises will consist of recitations, discussion of current events, essays, select readings and debates. The following question was adopted for consideration at the next meeting: "Resolved, That there is more credit due to Abraham Lincoln for what he did for the United States than there is to George Washington."

Jacob Hambach, special officer at Meyer's lake, picked up a moss covered bottle, Tuesday, which contained the following note: "Finder will please notify my family. I am at the bottom of the lake." The signature was that of John Lerch. The find recalls the mysterious disappearance of Albert Lerch in February, 1891. Mr. Lerch was a well known Canton contractor, but has not been heard from since his departure. He was last seen at Navarre and had \$300 in his possession. Mrs. John Lerch claims the note has nothing whatever to do with the disappearance of Albert, and regards it as a hoax. She thinks he was foully dealt with at Navarre.

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

One Will be Held at Louisville After Thanksgiving

On the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving, Nov. 26th and 27th, the teachers of Stark county will hold an institute in Louisville, where the following programme of useful topics will be discussed by two able instructors:

Friday morning—Address of Welcome, Dr. Baker; Response, President Kuriz; The Physical Basis of History, J. A. Leonard; The Teaching of Today, Miss Leah Patridge; The Moral Forces in History, Mr. Leonard.

Afternoon—Study and recitation, Miss Patridge; How to Teach Descriptive Geography, Mr. Leonard; The Pedagogical Order, Miss Patridge; A Wise Choice of Books, Mr. Leonard.

Saturday morning—Practical Psychology, Miss Patridge; How to Teach Mathematical Geography, Mr. Leonard; Training for Power, Miss Patridge.

Afternoon—The Making of a Shower, Mr. Leonard; Primary Teaching, Miss Patridge; The Product of the Weather Mill, Mr. Leonard; Child Study, Miss Patridge.

Each lecture will occupy about forty minutes. The citizens of Louisville will give the teachers a hearty welcome. It is hoped that as many as possible will be present both days.

ONCE LIVED HERE.

Fatal Case of Edward Schouder, Now of Kansas

CHRYSLER SPRING, Nov. 11. We were very much surprised to read an article in the Saturday Blade, of Chicago, wherein was an account of one Ed Schouder, who, it seems, has been adjudged insane. It appears also that he called at the White House to see President McKinley, demanding that he be granted his farm in Kansas of somebody would get hurt. Mr. Schouder was born and raised on his father's farm, about one mile north of Massillon. He married one of Mr. McConnell's daughters, and about fifteen years ago they moved to Kansas, where they have resided ever since. Mr. Schouder responded to the call for troops, and in 1862 enlisted in a company at Massillon, under the command of Colonel Lucy. He fought bravely during the civil war, and tried hard to save his country. When this intelligence reached our ears, we, indeed, were deeply pained, as he was always highly respected in this community by all who knew him.

DEMAND FOR ENGINES.

An Unusual Briskness in Russell & Co's Trade.

There has been an immense demand for Russell & Co's automatic engines during the past few days, and numerous valuable contracts have been secured. Mr. C. A. Gates stated today that if the present demand continued throughout November, more contracts will have been received than during the entire fiscal year which closed in October. This is a splendid beginning for the new year and the indications are that the present business will continue.

MR. CLEVELAND IS FIRM.

He says That He Did Right in the Princeton Inn Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13. (By Associated Press)—The Times-Herald prints a letter from Grover Cleveland saying that the action of the Presbytery in the case of Dr. Shields in no wise changes his opinion of the Princeton Inn matter. He declares that he signed the petition for a license, and would do it again under the same circumstances, believing that he did no wrong.

Ready to Pay Five Per Cent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13. (By Associated Press)—Receiver Edward Hawkins has issued notice to the creditors of the Indianapolis National Bank that he is ready to pay another 5 per cent dividend. This makes a total of 55 per cent.

Thought His Back Broken.

William P. Jones, employed in E. J. Evans' Rose Hill mine, near Justus, was struck beneath an immense stone, Saturday morning, and it was thought that his back was broken. Drs. Hardy and Culbertson, of Massillon, were summoned.

West Lebanon Wedding.

WEST LEBANON, Nov. 11.—Mr. G. M. Gallatin and Miss Leah M. Rby were married here Nov. 1st, the Rev. M. Beck officiating. The bride and groom live in this vicinity.

Anyone who suffers from that terrible plague, Itching Piles, will appreciate the immediate relief and permanent cure that comes through the use of Doan's Ointment. It never fails.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

SMITHFIELD HAMS.

The Method Employed in Curing These Celebrated Hams.

The method employed in curing the celebrated Smithfield hams is as follows: The hams are placed in a large tray of fine Liverpool salt. Then the flesh surface is sprinkled with finely ground crude saltpeter until the hams are as white as though covered by a moderate frost, or, say, use three to four pounds of the powdered saltpeter to 1,000 pounds of hams.

After applying the saltpeter, immediately salt with the Liverpool fine salt, covering well the entire surface. Now pack the hams in bulk, but not on piles more than three feet high. In ordinary weather the hams should remain thus for three days.

Then break bulk and resalt with the fine salt. The hams thus salted and resalted should now remain in salt in bulk one day for each and every pound of ham weight—that is, a two pound ham should remain two days, and in such proportion of time for larger and smaller sizes.

Next, wash with tepid water until the hams are thoroughly cleaned and after partially drying rub the entire surface with finely ground black pepper.

Now the hams should be hung up in the smokehouse, and this important operation be begun. The smoking should be very gradually and slowly done, lasting 30 or 40 days, most packers using green hickory or red oak to smoke with.

After the hams are cured and smoked they should be re-peppered to guard against vermin and then bagged. These hams improve with age and may be considered perfect at about one year old.

The conclusion naturally to be drawn from these facts is that any ham treated as these packers treat theirs would be better than the average. The Smithfield ham, however, owes its popularity to its peculiar flavor and this flavor is not due to the manner in which it is cured, else any ham cured in the same manner would rival it. It does not owe its flavor to the manner of feeding altogether, else hogs from other parts of the country could be brought here and perfected. The necessary things, in the opinion of the producers, are as follows:

- (1) A slow growing, peculiar shaped hog.
- (2) Peculiar game flavor produced by the wild life in the woods and the pines, berries, etc., upon which it lives.
- (3) Rapid production of flesh when the fattening process begins. The fat formed of corn and pure water.
- (4) The methods of curing and smoking.

Sugar Beet Seed.

In experiments conducted at the station at Schuyler, Neb., to decide the comparative value of domestic and foreign grown beet seed, the plants from the native grown seed seemed to have a higher vitality and to be better suited to the climatic conditions of the locality than those grown from imported seeds. They showed during the growing season a more abundant foliage and a better development of roots. This higher vitality and quality of the beets grown from domestic seed illustrate in a tangible degree the advisability of the production of our beet seed at home. Even granting that seeds produced in foreign countries have the same high qualities, it must be admitted that their vitality is in danger of being very much diminished during shipment to this country.

Not only did the beets produced from the home grown seed have a higher percentage of sugar, but they also afforded a higher yield per acre, as determined in the experiments at Schuyler. The mean tonnage per acre from the home grown seed was 21.1 and from the imported seed 17.9. The mean pounds of sugar produced per acre from the home grown seed were 5,891 and from the imported seed 5,185. This shows an increase of about 12 per cent in the actual quantity of sugar per acre when domestic seed was used.

The quantity of seed required to plant an acre is about 15 pounds.

Another point to be considered is that by the importation of foreign seeds there is danger of introducing those fungoid and microbial diseases of beets which have produced such ravages in Europe.

Placing Pump In a Well.

In placing any form of pump in a well, writes F. H. Newell in the department year book, care must be taken that the water flows freely toward it. For this reason it is desirable that wells from which considerable quantities of water are pumped shall be of sufficient size so enable observation to be made of the behavior of the pump and the level of the water surface. In many cases irrigators, misled by the common use of the term "underflow," have assumed that the water underground must flow rapidly to their wells and have sunk pipes into the water bearing strata, connecting pumps to these as though they led directly to an open body of water. Powerful windmills have been provided and strong pumps attached in ignorance of the fact that the water can percolate but slowly through the ordinary sands and gravel. As a result loss and disappointment have ensued, and the farmer, instead of digging out a suitable well, has condemned the pumping machinery as defective. If an open pit had been provided in the first place, he would at least have seen where the source of trouble lay and probably have been able to secure a larger supply of water by sinking numerous connecting wells.

According to one authority, it has been found to be about 30 per cent more profitable to fatten and dispose of steers 2 years old than to keep them up to 8 years of age.

ABOUT SUBSOILING.

When It Is Profitable and When It Is Not.

The lessons that one should endeavor to master in relation to soil management are not to be extracted from a single year's experience, but rather from a series of years. For several seasons prior to 1893 the drainage was a very popular thing, and a great deal of it was done. Moreover, many desired to drain who felt unable to do so. When the dry years came, the men who had believed strongly in tile drainage never spoke of it even in a whisper. After the wet season of 1896 there was a similar silence in regard to subsoiling. The land had been wet enough recently, so why make reservoirs to hold more moisture? But, says the Iowa Homestead, there are thousands of fields in the west that succumbed to drought this year which probably would not have done so had they been subsoiled in the fall of 1896. Many are beginning to realize this, too, although, as is too commonly the case, the realization comes too late to do any good except to those who can permanently store up their experience for future guidance.

Among this class of farmers it is probable that some subsoiling will be done this year. The time to do it will be shortly at hand. Nearly or quite all the experiments that have been made in subsoiling in the west have shown that the work should be done in the fall. The opportunity for accumulating moisture is better and, with our present knowledge of the subject, it seems pretty certain that the land needs time to settle after the work is done and before a crop is planted. This makes it necessary to do in the fall such subsoiling as may be done.

It should be remembered, too, that not all soils are benefited by subsoiling. Lands that are sandy or gravelly underneath and have a tendency to leach are probably injured rather than benefited by subsoiling. On the other hand lands in which the subsoil is most compact, and from which water finds a difficulty in escaping except by surface drainage, are most benefited by this treatment.

Every one who thinks of subsoiling should study the character of his own land and try and determine whether it will in his case be beneficial. In case of doubt a little subsoiling may be done in an experimental way upon a small area. No more individually instructive experiment could be made by the farmer than to subsoil a strip in a field this fall and then watch the result next season to see how the yield compares with that of the remainder of the field on which no subsoiling has been done. In conclusion the authority quoted says: "We are not prepared, and we do not think anybody in the west is prepared, to say with any degree of positiveness under just what circumstances subsoiling is profitable and when it is not. That is a question that can only be determined after the collection of a good deal more experience than has yet been recorded. We think, however, that the treatment is one that will be profitable on many soils."

Markets For American Products.

The best foreign markets for American products and commodities are among those nations whose power to buy things and pay for them has been augmented by the use of labor saving inventions. The principal market, therefore, for American exports, says the secretary of agriculture in his report, is found in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and her colonies which took during the last fiscal year \$511,751,040 worth of exports from the United States—that is to say, English speaking people bought 55 per cent of all commodities and products exported from the United States during the fiscal year 1896. Germany, France, Holland and Belgium purchased during the same period of time \$210,932,951 worth of exports from the United States—that is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the nations enumerated purchased 84.9 per cent of the entire export output of the United States during the fiscal year 1896.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

An Arkansas correspondent of Rural New Yorker says:

To keep sweet potatoes successfully requires a moderately dry atmosphere and a temperature from 50 to 70 F. A temperature much below 45 degrees for any length of time would be likely to result disastrously. An ordinary potato cellar requires the temperature to be kept too low to be an ideal place for sweet potatoes. If I had a few potatoes and wished to keep them, I would use a good sized box or barrel, strutting the tubers with perfectly dry sand or chaff and put them in some warm room in the dwelling where the above conditions could be secured. If no such place could be found, then I would set the barrel or box in the potato cellar. Being thus stratified would at least keep them from sudden changes of temperature, even in the cellar, which would be no little advantage to them.

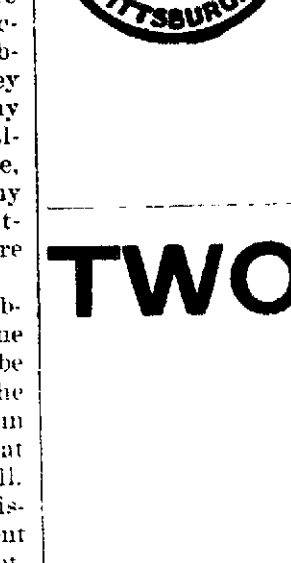
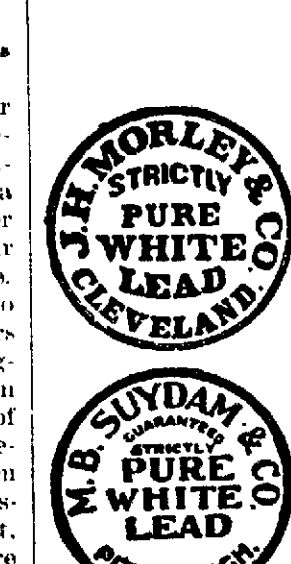
Rural Brevities.

Great Falls, Mon. comes to the front again. Sheep shearing is done there with the aid of electricity. The shears resemble horse chippers in their operation, the power being transmitted to the same through universal joints.

Professor W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin station says a fall calf is the most desirable to raise, whether for a cow or a steer.

Thoroughbred corn is just as much more profitable than common stock as the thoroughbred hog is more profitable than the old grub rooster.

According to The National Stockman, western feeders are preparing to furnish large numbers of sheep the coming winter. Everything points to a liberal production of mutton.



YOU will find that painting properly done with Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil is a good investment—more than the cost will be added to the attractiveness and value of your property. Make sure that the brand is right. (See list of brands which are genuine.) Avoid the "just-as-good," "sold-for-less-money" sorts.

FREE By using National Lead Co's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and color showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of colors, forwarded upon application.

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The Independent Company considers itself very fortunate in being able to offer as premiums to subscribers the books described below. They will be furnished on the following terms:

The White House COOK BOOK

THE BEST COOK BOOK PRINTED.

It more fully represents the progress and perfection of the culinary art than any previous work.

The "WHITE HOUSE" was compiled by Hugo Ziemann, steward of the White House under President Harrison, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette. It contains over 1,600 Cooking Recipes, besides recipes for toilet and household. Special articles on buying provisions, dinner giving, table etiquette, carving and care of sick.

A novel and most important department consists of carefully prepared menus for Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, complete for one week in every month of the year.

Point of authorship, it stands preeminent. Hugo Ziemann was at one time caterer for that Prince Napoleon who was killed while fighting the Zulus in Africa. He was afterwards steward of the famous Hotel Splendide in Paris. Later he conquered the celebrated Brunswick Cafe in New York, and still later he gave to the Hotel Richelieu, in Chicago, the name of "The White House." It was here that he laid the famous "spread" to which the chiefs of the Republic Convention sat down in June, 1888, and from which they arose with asperities softened, differences harmonized, and society organized.

Mrs. F. L. Gillette is no less proficient and capable, having made a life-long and thorough study of cookery and housekeeping, especially as adapted to the practical wants of average American homes.

The work is embellished with fine portraits of all the ladies of the White House. The book has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been tried and tested, and can be relied upon as one of the best of its kind. It is comprehensive, filling completely, it is complete, embracing all the requirements of housekeepers of all classes. It embodies several original and commendable features, among which may be mentioned the *menus* for the holidays and for one week in each month in the year, thus covering all varieties of seasonable foods, the convenient classification and arrangement of recipes, the simplified method of explanation in preparing an article in the order of manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it.

The subject of carving has been given a prominent place, not only because of its special importance as a work of this kind, but particularly because it contains entirely new and original designs, and is so far a departure from the usual mode of treating the subject.

Interesting information is given concerning the *White House*; how its hospitality is conducted, the menus served on special occasions, views of the interior.

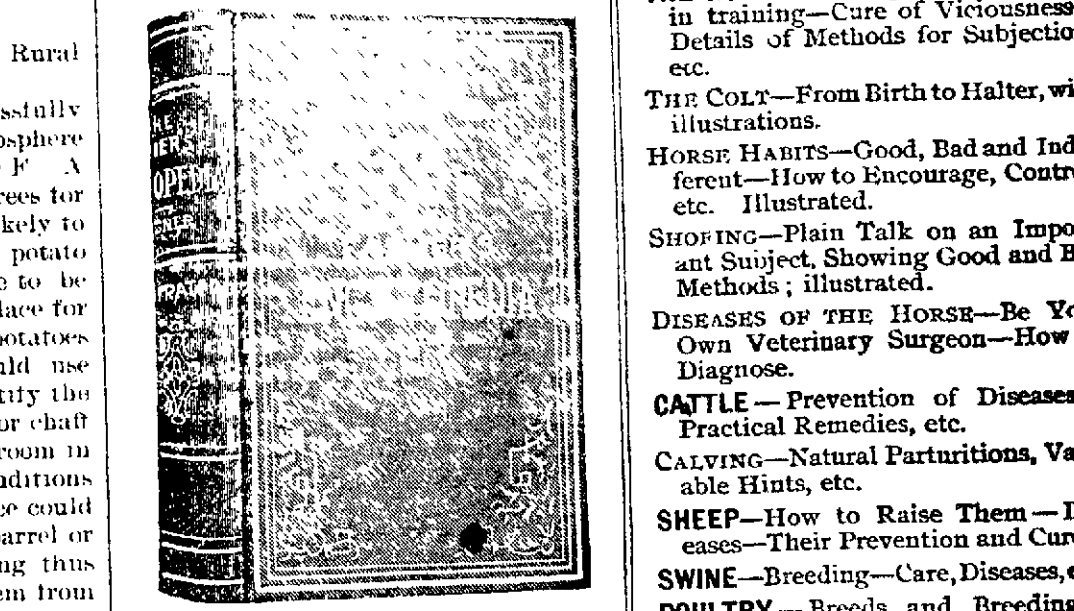
The binding being of enameled cloth it can at any time be readily cleaned and made to look bright and fresh by simply rubbing it off with a damp cloth or sponge.

The Daily three months and the White House Cook Book, \$2.50.

The Semi-Weekly for one year and the Cook Book, \$2.00.

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